Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 206 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England By ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Serembam
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 13,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Wednesday
SEPTEMBER
4
LADIES' DAY

Engaged
Calling at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, to subscribe to War Loan.
Must persuade my husband to write out a big cheque to Help us.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at Competitive Prices. Best Opportunity for Small Investors. Highest Efficiency—Promptest Service. Our "Money-back" Guarantee helps all. Enquiries Solicited.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box No. 494, Bombay.

BANKING

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.
Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—
THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,050/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,98,850/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager

INSURANCE.
NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
38, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFER to introduce our shop "XXX Ways to Fortune" four annas only. The LAXMINARAYAN Orient Stores, Cutch Castle, Chowpatty, Bombay. 1537

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—The New Model No. 3, National is the strongest of all small Typewriters. Rigid, stable, dependable, wide carriage, costly ball-bearing construction, two-color ribbon, tabulator, back-spacer and Universal key-board with shift keys on both sides. A small consignment just unpacked. Order early. Price including improved Travelling-case Rs. 190. REBUILT Remington and Oliver Typewriters. Prices to suit all. Investigate. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele.—"Writertype." 1499

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES—English and Mathematics. Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, C. P. Tank. Sound coaching. Ladies admitted. 1515

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER for the Star Cinema. Apply stating terms, previous service to STAR CINEMA, Karachi. 1524

WANTED—MARINE 2ND CLASS ENGINEER for coastal service. Apply with copies of testimonials stating the expected salary to Box No. 782. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1517

WANTED—Efficient SOLDIER CLERKS with pay Rs. 30 p. m. and also free clothing and rations. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT 1/123rd Outram's Rifle, Mhow. 1521

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for an A. V. Middle School. Matric or School Final preferred. Apply to Mr. D. G. DALVI, M.A., LL.B., 73, Churney Road. 1466

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L. M. & S. or M.B., B.S., for the Palanpur Female Maternity Hospital. Apply SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI and Co., 225, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 1539

WANTED—Two PROFESSORS for Commerce Branch of the Sind National College, Hyderabad, Sind, stating full qualification. Apply JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, Karachi 1480

WANTED—A MECHANIC, experienced in turning, fitting, working oil engine and setting machinery. Apply GAJANAND BHAGWANDAS, Daud Zarivala Building, Kalbadevi. 1496

WANTED—An Engineer holding first class certificate under Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act. Knowledge of Paper Mills an advantage. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials received to 31st instant. Apply Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1407

WANTED for overseas temporary 1st and 2nd grade HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS, pay in India Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 on service Rs. 75 and Rs. 67/8 per month respectively with free rations on service. Ration money and some clothing issued while at Mhow. Cash Security required Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 from 1st and 2nd grade respectively. Security can be paid by 6 instalments from pay. Those engaged must sign for duration of war. Only those willing to join Mhow atonce need apply to D. A. D. M. S. (Mobilisation) Mhow. Telegraphic address Medmob, Mhow. 1479

WANTED—A well accomplished and highly respectable INDIAN LADY, without encumbrances, for the appointment of companion to the daughter of a Ruling Chief. Thorough knowledge of Hindi and English, besides other qualifications viz. music and painting, etc., absolutely necessary. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants must state their caste, religion, age, place of residence and salary expected and also whether they are married, unmarried or widow. Personal references as to character, etc., indispensable. Apply at once with copies of testimonials and a recent photo to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1474

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Big MERCHANTS, who can purchase Yarn of Up-country Mill. Apply Box No. 783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1533

WANTED—A CAPITALIST with Rs. one lakh for manufacturing and contract business in Bombay. Excellent profits guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1495

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GODOWN in Fort. Apply B. R. PAREELWALA and Co., Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1423

WANTED—ENGINES, either Steam or Oil Crude, of 6 or 8 nominal or 18 to 25 break horse. Also No. 1½ or 2½ Disintegrator and No. 1 Rice Huller. THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIALS LTD., CONJEEVERAM. 1446

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 529

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1198

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, English make, in good running order will seat five. Price Rs. 4,000. Apply Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1540

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—In Fort, new two-storied building with godown on the groundfloor, more suitable for commercial purpose than for residential use. Apply Box No. 769 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1464

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 419

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one HARGOVIND KANJI KOTHARI, who had been in the service since June, 1917, of my clients Messrs. A. W. RANE and Co., dealers in leather and canvas goods at Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, has left their service and he has no more connection with them from April, 1918. Any person or persons dealing with the said Kothari on behalf of Messrs. A. W. RANE and Co., will do so at his or their risk.

D. K. BHAWE,
Pleader for Messrs. A. W. Rane and Co.,
41, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 27th August, 1918.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SUZUKI & Co. beg to inform that on and from 1st September, 1918, their offices will be removed in SUKHADWALLA BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, (old office of The Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

56, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 24th August, 1918. 1452

NOTICE.

ALL whom it may concern that SHIVSHANKER NURSEY PROHIT is no more concerned in the firm of LAXMIDAS GORDHANDAS & COMPANY from the 22nd instant and that any person dealing with the said SHIVSHANKER NURSEY PROHIT, will do so at his or their own risk and the COMPANY will not be responsible for the same.

(Sd.) LAXMIDAS G. TEJPAL,
Proprietor.
Bombay, 26th August, 1918. 1522

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9 Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1918.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 24th August, to Saturday, the 7th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.
Bombay, 15th August, 1918. 1394

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.		Timings.		Up.
16. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr.	13.35
6.22	Arr.	Rutlam	Arr.	23. 1

(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).

20.30	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	9.20
21.45	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	8.15
1.24	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	4.24
3.12	Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep.	2.42
9.50	Arr.	Lahore	Dep.	20.0
10.25	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	19.20
17.11	Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep.	12.51
21.50	Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep.	7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay. from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 125 per each Rs. 500 paid up share and Rs. 25 per each Rs. 100 paid up share free of Income Tax will be paid at the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on and after the 12th day of September, 1918, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 2nd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 7th September, 1918, both days inclusive and the Dividend Receipts will be posted to the registered address of the Members entitled.

NOTE:—Change of address if any should be notified immediately to the Company.

By Order of the Board
MATHRADAS AJAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1918. 1535

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (One Hundred) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Bombay between 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 2nd September, 1918 on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 12th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August 1918. 1525

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH IGNATIUS MARTIN D'SILVA and MARSHALL PHILIP D'SILVA, both of Bandora, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 1/3695 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 5916, Street No. 36, all which premises are situate at Malharpakhadi Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East partly by a Gulley and partly by the property of Pestonji D. Mehta and others, on the West by a Gulley and beyond that by the property of Fransisco Gonsalves, on the North by public passage and beyond that by the property of Joao Aliexo and on the South by the property of Noor Mahomed Rowji and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1918.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, the purchasers have contracted to purchase from Bai DHANBAIJI, widow of Perojsha Pestonji Cama, of Bombay, Parst Inhabitant, the following property belonging to her, situate at Gundavli, near Andheri in the District of Thana more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces of vacant land admeasuring in the aggregate about 22,741 square yards situate at Gundavli, near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as follows:—

FIRSTLY,

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	as.	p.
46		1		35	3	0	0
,,		2		32	2	8	0
,,		3		17	1	0	0
40	17			16	2	0	0
48	12			11	3-4	2	0	0
,,	14			2	3-4	0	8	0
,,	9			4	3-4	0	12	0
47	13			7	1-2	1	0	0
,,	12 Part				3-4	0	2	0
,,	15			5		0	12	0
,,	16	,,		3		0	8	0
,,	1 Part	,,		12	1-2	1	12	0
,,	,,	1	,,	1	3-4			
51	2		,,	3	3-4	0	8	0
,,	1		,,	2	1-4	0	8	0
,,	7 Part.		,,	4		0	12	0
,,	3		,,	3		0	8	0
,,	4		,,	2		0	4	0
,,	5		,,	2	1-2	0	4	0
,,	6 Part.		,,	5		1	0	0
52	3 Part.		,,	4		0	11	0
,,	4 Part.		,,		1-2	0	1	0

and bounded on or towards the East by private passage 15 feet in breadth belonging to the Vendor and beyond that the bungalow of Dinshaw Merwanji, on the West lands belonging to Dinshaw Hormasji Pavri, Sarkari Gowan Lores Cross and Waman Tatoba on the South lands belonging to Lores Cross and Dooming Luis and on the North Government Public Road running to Marole Village and

SECONDLY

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
40 (in 3 parts.)	16	,,	,,	10	1	8	0

bounded on the East by the land belonging to the Vendor and on the West, South and North by the land belonging to Kiter Ayal Lores.

Bombay, dated this 27th day of August, 1918.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 1541

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HASHAM EBRAHIM CHAND has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39-706-708-715-777-435-495-754, New Nos. 11915-12595-12464, New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633, 2-3-4/2653 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No 2515 (3), Street No. 273 and containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Essak Mahomed, on or towards the West by the property of Mimbai, widow of Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai Manji, on or towards the North by the New Foras Road and on or towards the South by the Water-drain, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Bombay, dated this 28th day of August, 1918.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1544

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kumbharwada Street in the Island of and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containig by admeasurement two hundred and five and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2770, New No. 9767, Old Survey No. 157 and New Survey No. 3649 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7616, Street Nos. 187, 89, 91 and bounded on the North by the house of Jairam Laxmandas on the East by a sweeper's passage on the South by Durgadevi Street, and on the West by the said Kumbharwada Street

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1918.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANDRAO HURISHANKAR KOTHARE, widower, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, lately Accountant, Messrs. Framjee and Sons, since retired ..... Deceased.

ANANDRAO GAJANAN PRADHAN, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Landlord, residing at No. 16, Second Faneswady Lane, without the Fort, the surviving Executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 19th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1546

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GUNGADHAR alias GANGADHUR NARAYAN MOGHE, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Subassistant Cashier in the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort. Deceased

HARIHAR GANGADHUR MOGHE, the son of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a Dentist, residing at Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of August, 1918.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUEWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 275 PIECES BLACK SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of Ezra Essack of Muscat:—

275 pieces Black Sheetings 35/36 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 FULL-PRESSED BALES OILY COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown on Duncan Road, by order of Messrs. Chimanlal Chandulal and Co. and on account and at the risk of The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., of Cawnpore:—

150 Full-pressed Bales Oily Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES LADY'S AND BABY'S SHOES.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office cornerned:—

2 cases 271 pairs Lady's Shoes.
2 cases 173 dozen pairs Baby's Shoes.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
Farewell Week
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON
The famous Farce
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

To-morrow at 9-30 p. m.
"OUT THERE"
A thrilling War Play full of interest and laughter.

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
Farewell Performance of the Season
"STORY OF THE ROSARY"

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY 6-30 P. M.
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
Another wonderful British Film
"THE GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD"
Featuring the famous London Stars:
Bransby Williams, Miss Jean Alwyn, Mlle. Odette Goimbault, Douglas Munro, Edward Arundell.
A Film version of Temple Thurston's World Renowned Novel

Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD—TELEPHONE 2029.
TO-NIGHT
DORIS KENYON
Arline Pretty, Sheldon Lewis and Mahlon Hamilton
IN
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE HIDDEN HAND
Episode 6th "The Flower of Death."
Episode 7th "The Fire Trap."
PATHE'S GAZETTE
COLORADO
Travel.
ANATOLE'S OATH
Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT GALA NIGHT!
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
VARIETIES
of
NEW SONGS, NEW CHORUSES
in addition
Another Gold Rooster Charming Photo Play
in 5 Acts
SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS
SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS
ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER
featuring
THE ADORABLE CUDDLEY KID
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
Supported by
DANIEL GILFETHER
AND
MOLLY McCONNELL
BABY OSBOURNE
is the sweetest, prettiest baby that ever looked out upon the springtime world. Her antics will rouse in every mother the passionate desire to see more of the baby who creeps into their hearts and makes them see over again the days when we were all young.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 ONLY
No 10 o'clock performance To-Night.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY
Comedy Co.
To-Night Thursday 29th August
"THE 13th CHAIR"
A Psychic Mystery Play with a Sherlock Holmes' angle in every situation.
Friday 30th August
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Saturday 31st August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Sunday 1st September
Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

Highly appreciated *Worth Seeing*
PLEASE
DO NOT MISS TO VISIT
Phadke's Fine Art Exhibition
NEAR WEST-END CINEMA,
NEW CHARNI ROAD.
Time: 5 p. m. to 11 p. m.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.
presents to-day during the week
at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
The Hindustan Film Co.'s
LATEST MASTERPIECE
Birth of Shri Krishna
directed and produced by
Mr. D. G. Phalke
THE PIONEER OF FILM INDUSTRY IN INDIA.
This is a beautiful Hindu religious photoplay in six parts narrating the events that brought about the birth of Shri Krishna
together with the usual MAJESTIC feature
The Universal Screen Magazine

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-15 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR PRESENTS THE GREATEST 8-ACT SPECTACLE DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

"ROMEO & JULIET"

A classic production de lux unfolding a story of ROMANTIC POWER.

SHAKESPEARE'S CLASSIC MASTERPIECE IS A DRAMATIC SCREEN TRIUMPH

The tale of the world's most famous lovers : Parted in life by the malignant hand of Fate, reunited in Death by their own sacrifices—This is SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE OF THE AGES!

"ROMEO" is played by The World's Most Popular Picture Star FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN.

"JULIET" is played by A New Empire Star Beautiful BEVERLEY BAYNE.

PRODUCTION COST $250,000

CAST OF OVER 600 PLAYERS.

THE EMPIRE

WHERE THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES ARE SHOWN

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER

(The leading lady of the Frawley Co.)

AND

HOLBROOK BLINN

in the Great Stage Classic which for a generation has appealed to the HEARTS OF EVERY MAN, EVERY WOMAN, AND EVERY CHILD:

"WOULD YOU FORGIVE?"

KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER as "The Prima Donna."

HOLBROOK BLINN as the young Musical Director.

To Hindu Visitors in Bombay!

A rare grand opportunity of seeing the wonderful Swadeshi Film Production by the renowned Indian Film Manufacturer Mr. Phalke of Nasik

LANKADAHAN

A wonderful Screen story from the Inmortal Ramayan.

Six Shows this Evening :

At 2, 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE FAMOUS PATHE SERIAL

"The Neglected Wife"

6 PARTS—6,000 FEET.

Bombay's Most Popular Picture Resort

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Term. Girgaum.

PRESENTS TO-DAY

Birth of Shri Krishna

Directed and produced by MR. D. G. PHALKE.

PLEASE NOTE TIME AND PRICES.

Thursday 29th inst. 7 Shows—12-0, 1-45, 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, 10-30

Box, Single Seat, Rs. 2, Balcony, Rs. 1-8.

Reserved Rs. 1, 1st Class Annas 12, Second Class Annas 6, Third Class Annas 3.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT

A STUPENDOUS INDIAN PRODUCTION

THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA

IN SIX PARTS

Produced by Mr. PHALKE.

3 Shows Nightly at : 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from :

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR

CONGRESS WEEK

Khatow's Parsee Alfred Theatrical Co.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Corner of Grant Road.

Friday 30th August at 9-30 p. m.

Shakespeares Comedy of Error's

IN URDU

Gorukhdhanda

Saturday 9-30 p. m,

Sunday Matinee at 3-30 p. m.

Shakespeare's Masterpiece.

"OTHELLO"

in Urdu Sherdil

Moaday 2nd Sept. 9-30 p.m., The Grand Hindoo epic Ramayan.

Proprietor—J. C. KHATOW.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 8rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

FREE INTERVIEW.

Orient Hotel.

Sept. 5th—4 to 7 p.m.

Sept. 6th—10 to 1 p.m. 4 to 8 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B A., T.C.D., LLD.

LONAVLA.

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GEMS OF WISDOM.

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Neatly bound in full Calico. Highly spoken of by leading newspapers as "Hindu," "New India," etc., and also Principals of Colleges and Public Speakers. Price Rs. 2-0-0 per copy.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Master Timoty's Book case	1 12	Pope Joan	1 12
Mysteries of London Illd.	8 0	May Middleton.	1 8
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Empress	2 4	Virgin's Kiss	3 0
Mary Stuart	1 4	Pickwick	2 4
Agnes	6 0	Faust	1 0
Mary Price	5 0	Loves of Harem.	3-4
Leila	1 0	Canonbury	2 0
		Soldiers wife	1
		Seamstress	1

(Postage extra.)

THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT.

George Town, MADRAS.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¾th prices.—All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES. AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,

Wholesale Chemist,

Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telephone (1 Telegrams: Gundisan.

TILAK and POLITICS

Most Vividly and Impressively described in the Book

"A STEP IN THE STEAMER"

Being a Graphic Account of the Great Patriot's Public Activities since 1914.

EXCELLENT FOREWORD BY

BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8 per copy.

FROM—

THE NATIONAL BUREAU,

BOMBAY, No. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	650
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	24.37
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	30.18
New York 10-30 a.m., (As knows in Liverpool at closing time) Oct. / Jan. / Mar. / Oct. / Jan.	32.89 / 32.13 / 32.15 / 31.60 / 31.28
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	

Liverpool, Aug. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	17,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	24.55
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	30.18
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct. / Jan. / Mar. / Oct. / Jan.	34.32 / 33.62 / 33.55 / 32.91 / 32.75
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	24.37
Sept.	Not quoted.
Oct.	23.77
Nov.	23.56
Dec.	23.41

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	24.06
Sept.	23.72
Oct.	23.48
Nov.	23.28
Dec.	23.16

Liverpool, Aug. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
August	24.72
Sept.	24.44
Oct.	24.18
Nov.	23.97
Dec.	23.85

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price:
Aug.	30.18

Liverpool, Aug. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	30.18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.41
" Fully Good	18.16
" Fine	18.56
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.31
" " Fully Good	20.06
" " Fine	20.56
" Broach Good	22.51
" " Fully Good	22.76
" " Fine	23.01
" Selade Good	17.41
" " Fully Good	18.16
" " Fine	18.66

Liverpool, Aug. 27th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.78
" " Fully Good	18.54
" " Fine	19.04
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.44
" " Fully Good	20.19
" " Fine	20.69
" Broach Good	22.63
" " Fully Good	22.88
" " Fine	23.13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britian	—
" to Continent	—
Futures at New York Oct.	33.60
" " Jan.	32.80
" " Mar.	32.70
Spot Cotton at New York	35.65
" " Orleans	32.30
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	32.15
" " Jan.	32.50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 28.

The banks and offices were closed to-day for a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) and the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were also closed. The cotton market was open to-day, and will be closed to-morrow. This morning the quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 917, and for Fully Good Broach April-May 1919 Rs. 923/25. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 919 for September and Rs. 935 for April-May. Rates at 6 p.m. were as under:

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	923/4
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	938
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	970
" " Westerns	"	"	920

NEW CROP.

Fully Good M. G. Broach — April/May 1919 Rs. 868

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc: for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	6,782 bales.
Wheat	22,370 cwts.
Linseed	14,913 "
Rape, &c.	443 "
Gingellyseed	294 "
Poppyseed	417 "
Groundnuts	1,814 "
Castorseed	6,228 "
Rice	39,666 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	874 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2,492 "
Jowar	331 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 28th—6-0 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	64 8 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	64 8 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	3 3 0	3 10 0
" Cawnpore	3 3 0	0 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	3 10 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	3 3 0	0 0 0
" " Thin	3 12 0	0 1 0
Teeleseed, White 85.15	85 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	80 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	75 0 0	....
" Black	65 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	56 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	5 0 0	....
Barley	45 0 0	....
Castorseed	88 0 0	18 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	3 11 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	3 4 6
Linseed May	11 3 0
Linseed Sept.	3 13 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 28th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—6—8
Shapurji No. 10	1—6—4
Simplex No. 10	1—6—4
Edward No. 10	1—7—12
Light Horses No. 6½	1—8—0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	199
American Dollars	278
Hongkong "	24214
Shanghai	349
Japan	157
Singapore	151

Market Steady.

Rates unchanged on account of Goculasthmi Holiday

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Treacher & Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DIVISION OF TENANCIES.

COURT FIXES STANDARD RENT.

Virbal H. Mehta and another v. Hiralal B. Shroff.

(Before their Honours Messrs. K. M. Jhaveri and A. A. Chitre.)

The defendant in this suit was a tenant in "Elavia Building", which was first occupied in July, 1917, on which date the whole floor was let out as a single tenement for Rs. 250. In January, 1918, the rent was enhanced to Rs. 295 by splitting the tenancy into three separate divisions. The present suit was filed for recovery of two months' rent and the defendant claimed protection under the Rent Act, saying he was liable for his own share on the basis of a monthly rental of Rs. 250 only as that was the rent when the building was first occupied. The case came on for hearing before his Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria, who held that under section 13 of the Act, the Court had power to fix the standard rent having regard to the circumstances of the case and the provisions of the Act and fixed the amount payable by the defendant for the portion occupied by him on the basis of Rs. 275 as fair rental for the whole floor. The facts and judgment have already been reported in our issue of 9th July.

Against this decision Mr. R. K. Dadachanji applied to the Full Court for a reversal of the judgment on the ground that in no case was it competent to the Court to apportion the rent on any basis which was in excess of the standard rent.

Mr. D. J. Surti with Mr. Khergaumwalla appeared to show cause against the rule and contended that the Court had power to fix such standard rent as it deemed just in the case of premises which at one time were let as a whole and at another time in parts. In so doing the Court was not debarred from exceeding the original standard rent of the whole premises, if the circumstances of the case justified such increase. The Full Court upheld the contention, but held that the present was not a fit case for the Court to exercise its discretion in favour of the landlord and accordingly varied the decree of the Lower Court by apportioning the rent on the basis of the original standard rent of the whole floor. The following judgment was delivered by the Acting Chief Judge:—

JUDGMENT.

This is the first case of its kind to come before us under the Bombay Rent Act and hence somewhat important. The building to which it relates, was newly built and first let in July, 1917. The premises with which we are concerned, viz., the 2nd floor, were let for Rs. 250 by the landlord himself. In January, 1918, he farmed out the rents and the plaintiffs took the contract for the whole building. They, then, with the permission of the landlords, subdivided the second floor into three tenancies. Defendant is one of such tenants. The effect or rather the object of the sub-division was to make the premises yield Rs. 295 in place of Rs. 250. Defendant was given his portion of the premises at a monthly rental of Rs. 125. He paid at that rate from January to March. The present suit is for recovery of rent for April and May at the same rate. Defendant claims protection of the Rent Act and contends that the standard rent should be taken at Rs. 250 and that he should be made to pay a proportionate part only of that amount. The learned Third Judge, who originally heard the suit, fixed the standard rent at Rs. 275 under section 13. The question for decision mainly is, whether it was open to him under this Act to do so, and subsidiarily, whether the circumstances justified the increase.

The popular notion, no doubt, is, as the learned Vakil for the defendant contends, viz., that a landlord cannot under the Rent Act, by sub-dividing the premises and letting them out to a larger number of tenants than the original one, enhance the rent at which they were first let. If he were allowed to do so, the object of this special piece of legislation would be defeated and a wide door opened to its circumvention. To a position like the present one, however, section 2 clause (iv) applies. It distinctly contemplates a set of circumstances where none of its previous clauses (i), (ii) (iii), apply. If "where by reason of any premises having been let at one time as a whole and at another time in parts," as is the case here, the landlord were to be held, bound by the standard rent as provided in the first three clauses of section 2, then there would have been no need to enact clause (iv) thereof. We are therefore of opinion that neither the landlord is bound by the standard rent as defined in the previous clauses, nor is the Court bound to decree any such standard rent. Under section 13, the landlord or the tenant can always call upon the Court to fix an amount which the Court "deems just." The discretion of the Court is limited however by two or three considerations: (1) to have regard to the provisions of the Act, (2) to have regard to the circumstances of the case, (3) to have regard to the standard rent of the premises a part of which has been let or sub-let. Acting within these limitations, it has to fix an amount which it "deems just" and that shall be considered to be the standard rent under the Act and not any other amount. These limitations are meant as a check to the opening wide of the door of profiteering. If the Court thinks that the sub-division is meant for the purpose of profiteering only, and not with a view (e.g.) to secure a better class of tenants, or to let out premises in portions where they were not lettable as a whole, the rent being too heavy to secure a single tenant, it would surely fix the amount at the original figure and not go beyond it. But, that it is empowered in suitable cases to follow the latter course, is not open to doubt at all.

NO EXTRAORDINARY RISK.

In this particular case, however, we see no reason to tamper with the original figure. In the present case there are no such circumstances or no such extraordinary risk as would entitle the plaintiffs to claim the indulgence of the enhancement of rent. We therefore propose to apportion the rent on the basis of the original rent Rs. 250, which means that defendant would have to pay Rs. 109-6-0.

A further argument was placed before us by the learned Vakil for the plaintiffs, viz., that the particular part of the premises occupied by the defendant was being let separately or as an independent tenement for the first time in January, 1918, and hence the rent fixed on such date, should be taken as the standard rent. Allowing this argument to prevail, would be subversive of the very principle on which section 13 is based. If what he says is correct, then in all cases of subdivisions—at least those made for the first time—the rent would automatically fix itself as that which the landlord imposes on such sub-tenant and the power given to this Court under the above section, would be rendered entirely nugatory. We, therefore, overrule this contention.

The result is that we confirm the interpretation put on the sections of the Act by the learned Third Judge, but vary the amount decreed by him by fixing Rs. 109 as the standard rent.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal T & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

1-18-678-17— and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir, Manchershaw & N. Matubhai J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.

4-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co. Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR WITHDRAWAL.

1225-16—Crawford B & Co., Krishnabai widow v. Piaribai widow & anr, Bhai K & G.

1232-16—Crawford B & Co., Krishnabai widow v. Raribai widow & anr, Bai K & G.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

859-13—Mulla & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow & ors, Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co., Matu J & M Shroff & & Co., Except again 6th Deft.

823—16—Mulla & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Hormusji N Vakil & ors, Payne & Co., Shroff & Co., Ard H D Co.

1403-16—Ard H D & Co., Abdulla Abdul Rahim & ors v. Hormusji N Vakil, Peyne & Co.

510-18—Payne & Co., Hormusji N Vakil v. Abdulla Abdul Rahim & ors, Ard H D & Co., Matu & N, Mulla & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1006-17—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Bruel & Co. a firm v. K N Patel and ors, Kharas & Co., Pocha and Co., Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

803-18—Malvi M R & Co., Nursey Mouji v. Lalji Doongersi a firm, Motichand & D, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

979-18—Vachha & Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Vishwanath Vinayeck Pathack & ors, Judah & S.

1115—18—Payne & Co., Jetha Devji & Co. v. Hallabhai Maganlal a firm, Madh K & C, For Postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

608-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Foolchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & C.

S C 745-18—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

C C 681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Prataphand Valaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Manadeo Sonaji Jahagirdar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs Kandas Dharamsi and Co. a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaisnanker K & G.

259-16—Bhaisnanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v. Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D & L.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors, Mans H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

388-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

T & I J—Surveyor & Co., Hari Sonoo. Administrator General's Act—In person, Hawabai widow.

1128-18—C P D'Cunha, V K Pathack & other v. B W Pandit.

Re G & W Act—Jamsetji R & D—Jenumbai widow.

Re In Lunacy Act IV of 1912—Crawford B & Co., In Re Mrs. Olive Christiansen an Alleged Lunatic v. Anatta Charlotte widow, Mussay Petitioner.

ALLEGED LUNATIC.

678-17-688—17 Bhaishanker K & G, Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal and ors, Parties Concerned Ch S D 9-7-18 Part Heard 14-8-18.

678-17-688-17—Merwanji K & Co, Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal and ors, Parties Concerned For Consideration of tenders.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

319-18—Captain & V, Khimji Lalji & Co. a firm v. Lakhmidas Narsey, Payne & Co.

776-18—Captain & V, Madhavji Kallianji & Co. a firm v. Rowji Arjun, Unwalla P & P.

788-18—Captain & V Tarachand Jadavji a firm v. Abdul Latiff Faker Mahomed a firm, Unwalla P & P.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

360-11—Jamsetjee R & D Chimabai Widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Payne and Co, Ch S D 22-7-18 Part Heard 13-8-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

397-16—Pandia and Co, v Vithaldas Narayan & ors, Schroder Smidt & Co, Ld, Little & Co, Part Heard 23-8-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

967-18—Matubhai J & M Ahmed Sheriff Molubhoy v. Messrs. S. Johnson & Co, a firm Captain and V.

1047-18—Surveyor & Co, Dorabji Minocherji Kanga v. Gajanan Hari Khanolkar Crawford B & Co.

LONG CAUSE.

549-16—N C Dalal Tukaram Genu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr. Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard Mulla M 9-8-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B Messrs. Dharamsee Assoo and Co, a firm v. Messrs. Kaikhusroo Hirjibhai Printer & Co, a firm Dastur & Co.

LONG CAUSE.

684-17—Jamsetji R & D Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T & Co, Part Heard Khandwalla and Co, 16-7-18.

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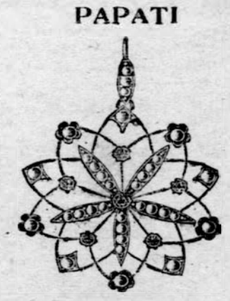

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MITARANGA & Co. MADRAS.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 27th Aug. 1918

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.779 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78 8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	131 Miles
Fall of rain	0.00 Inch
Total fall during month	4 73 "
Do. do. year	32.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 28th Aug. 1918.....	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
Wed.	28	m	3	34	27	28	m	9	27	19
Thur	29	m	3	35a	26	29	m	9	50a	18
		m	4	42	26		m	10	53	20
Frh	30	m	4	25a	25	30		11	0a	17
		m	6	2	25			0	36a	20
Sat.	31	m	5	41a	24	31	m	0	23	17
	Sept.	m	7	38	25	Sept.		2	3a	20
Sun.	1	m	7	10a	24	1	m	1	45	17
		m	8	48	26			3	5a	19
Mon.	2	m	8	38a	24	2	m	2	49	17
		m	9	36a	25			3	50a	18
Tues.	3	m	10	16	25	3	m	3	49	17
			10	20a	26			4	37a	18

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
Aug.	28 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
"	29 (Thursday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
"	30 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
"	31 (Saturday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
Sept.	1 (Sunday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 54m.
"	2 (Monday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 5 m.
"	3 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 September 5d. 4h. 18-7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32-3m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30-9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d, 10h. 8-5m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.38in., Mainpuri 0.14in., Cawnpore 0.33in., Jhansi 0.49in., and Allahabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Ajmer reports 0.17in. and Kotah 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

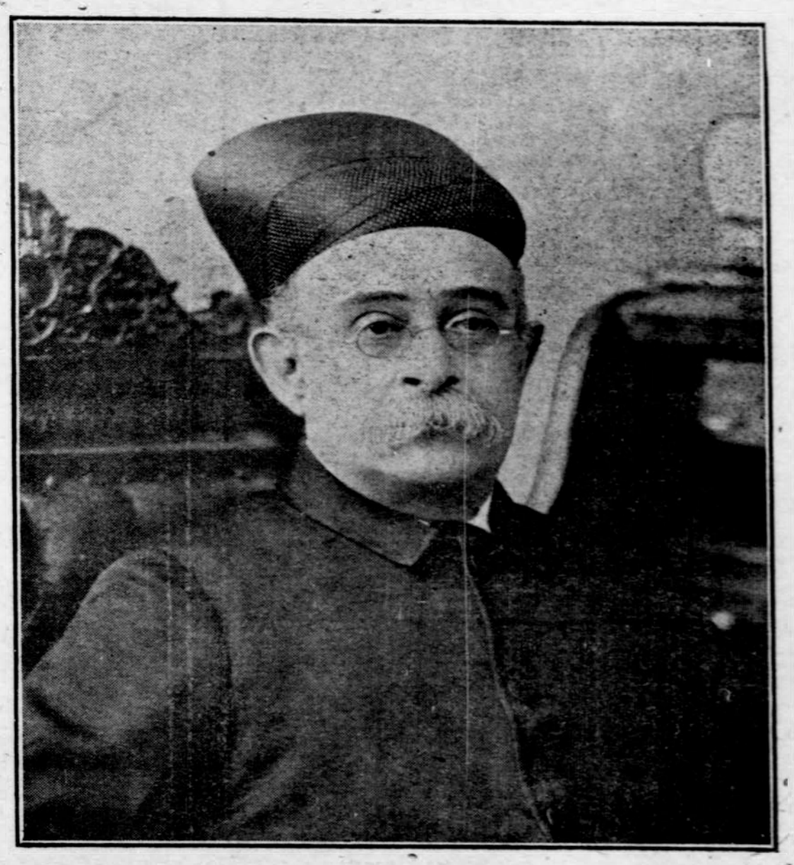
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 3.53in., Jubbulpore 4.15in., Hoshangabad 3.10in. and Raipur 1.36in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay yesterday between Allahabad and Jubbulpore has moved westwards and is to-day central over Saugor. It has determined heavy and widespread rain in the west Central Provinces and light rain in the United Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana. Local showers have fallen in the south-west Punjab owing probably to a disturbance from the west. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in Mysore.

Rainfall is likely to increase in Rajputana and Central India West.



Read what

SIR DINSHA WACHA

says:—

"After the stirring appeal made by H. E. the Governor, no exhortation is needed for the good citizens of Bombay and the Presidency to respond whole heartedly to the call for the Second Indian War Loan. If their keen monetary instinct led them to subscribe so liberally last year as to surpass the contributions raised by all the other provinces of the Empire, may we not expect that the same spirit of patriotic ardour and enthusiasm will enable them to repeat the magnificent success. They are fully aware of the fact that India has prospered during the last four years as she has never prospered within the memory of the oldest man alive in the country Her favourable balance of trade has poured into her lap 262 crores of rupees of which Bombay has undoubtedly had a lion's share. Could this have been possible during the period of a world-wide war were it not for the protecting arm and unceasing vigilance of the ever renowned British Navy which has kept the high seas open for the transport of India's raw and manufactured products and also kept her safe from the frightfulness of enemy submarinism? What then could be a better investment than to lend a considerable portion of that share to Government by means of subscription to the War Loan which is the sinews which shall ensure the safety of their hearths and homes and of their lives and liberties. It may, therefore, be confidently hoped that the richer classes would lend their lakhs, that the middle classes and those of fixed incomes would lend their thousands, while the less fortunate classes their hundreds and tens. Let all loyal hearts 'who long to keep our British Empire whole' remember that investments of this highly patriotic character are destined to become reproductive, materially and morally, a hundred-fold in years to come."

37½ Crores of Rupees are required every week to enable England to carry on the War. Subscriptions to Indian War Loans have not yet paid the cost of three weeks of War and the War has been going on for 212 weeks.

By **War Bonds** Now

before it is too late.

Buy all you can and Buy at once.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Council of All-India Moslem League, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 11 a.m.
Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal, Marine Lines, Maidan, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

All-India Press Conference, Congress Subject Committee Pandal. Time—In the evening after the Congress sitting is over.
Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal Marine Lines Maidan.
Theatre, 8-30 a.m.
All-India Moslem League, Special Session, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
Third Humanitarian Conference, Empire, Empire Theatre, Bori Bunder, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

All-India Moslem League, Special Session, Empire Theatre, Bori Bunder, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-15 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-40 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0. 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 36	14 22
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 9
Madras Mail	8 40	21 36
Poona Mail	11 30	14 42
Poona Express	19 40	7 56

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 30

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETHNA—At Ahmednagar Bai Humbai, widow of late Nusserwanji Cursetji Sethna and daughter of Framji Ardeshir Sethna, died at 2-30 a.m. on Wednesday. Deeply mourned.

DEATH.

FERRAO.—At Crawford Market, on the 28th instant, N. F. Ferrao of Messrs. Brady and Co. Funeral 9 a.m. to-day Haines Road Cemetery.

BAND AT PRINCES VICTORIA GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, H. B. P. Ramkrishnabuwa Govinbuwa Dhole will perform "Harikirtan" to-night at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association in celebration of the Gokulashtami. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST.

A meeting of the Order will be held on Sunday the 1st September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Hall Cavel. Members willing to take an active part in the working of the Order are specially requested to attend this meeting. Miss Annie C. Bell will address the meeting.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Debating Circle of the Brotherhood, Mr. S. T. Engineer will read a paper on "Tennyson as a Patriot and Politician", to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Headquarters, Girgaum, when Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will preside.

"PAN-SUPARI" TO THE CONGRESS DELEGATES AND VISITORS

The President and members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Marathi Granthasangrahalaya offer their cordial invitation to the Delegates and Visitors, that have come here for the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress, to "Pan-Supari", this evening at 7 p.m. (Standard Time), in Sharada Mandir, Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

Encouraged by the great success, which attended the presentation of the great Pathe drama "Baby Mary Sunshine," the management of the Palace of Varieties are putting on for the week commencing to-day another fine Gold Rooster drama entitled "Shadows and Sunshine," featuring Baby Marie Osborne, the youngest leading lady in the world. This clever young artiste is seen perhaps at her best in this fine five-part drama, which is full of both pathos and humour. The programme also contains other good films, and fine songs.

KING'S COMMISSIONS FOR THREE BURMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

Three Burmans have left for Simla to report to the Commander-in-Chief with recommendations for the K' g's commission. Two are students of the Rangoon College and the third is a demonstrator of chemistry. There is a brother of the late Jemadar Maung Maung, the first Burman to enlist in the British Army. He served in France with the London Irish and was drowned recently after returning to Burma while on recruiting duty. One of the students is the son of a former member of the Burma Legislative Council.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. VS. PARSI GYM.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana was played yesterday on the Esplanade and resulted in a draw. The former, going in to bat first, made 140, to which the Parsi Gymkhana replied with a total of 101 for 7 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

The best innings on the Bombay Gymkhana side was contributed by Carrol, who made 53 by faultless cricket. Weigall and Garnett also played fine cricket, the former contributing 27 and the latter 26. The Gymkhana did not open well, losing Powell at 1 but the next wicket added 45. The third wicket fell without any addition to the total, but then Carrol and Weigall added 62 for the fourth wicket. The last six wickets however realised only 33, the innings terminating with the total at 140. Sanjana contributed the top score, on the Parsi Gymkhana, side, making his 31 by some fine cricket. They lost the first wicket for only 11 runs, but thereafter Sanjana and Reporter added 43 for the second wicket, the next five wickets added only 47.

For the Parsi Gymkhana, Sanjana carried off the bowling honours of the day, securing the good analysis of 5 wickets for a little over 8 runs apiece. He broke in occasionally with effect and his performance was on the whole a fine one. Kanga came off next best, taking three wickets for 46 runs. For the Bombay Gymkhana, Poritt bowled best, capturing 4 wickets for a little over 9 runs apiece. The next best analysis was secured by Adams and Barker, who took 2 and 1 wickets for 28 and 19 runs respectively. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. M. Garnett (Capt.) b Kanga	26
S. N. Powell c Khan b Kanga	0
P. H. Carrol b Sanjana	53
A. H. Porritt c and b Kanga	0
Capt. L. A. F. Weigall b Sanjana	27
A. E. Kibblewhite (run out)	0
D. R. Wilson c Chothia b Sanjana	9
F. P. West (run out)	1
J. G. Adams c Chinoy b Sanjana	7
Capt. G. O. Edwards b Sanjana	4
A. W. Barker (not out)	0
Extras	13
Total	140

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S. M. Chothia c Powell b Barker	9
Sanjana c West b Porritt	31
M. Reporter c Adams b Porritt	15
F. Pavri b Porritt	16
H. J. Khan c Carrol b Porritt	13
P. J. Chinoy b Adams	6
Baria (not out)	4
A. H. Wadia b Adams	3
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.) (not out)	2
Dr. H. D. Kanga and P. Daruwala (did not bat)	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wickets)	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	26	46	3	3
Sanjana	23	46	5	5
Chothia	6	14	0	0
Pavri	4	17	0	0
Baria	2	8	0	0

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Adams	13	28	2	2
Barker	9	19	1	1
Weigall	5	15	1	0
Porritt	8	37	1	4

"I.D. NEWS" AND MAHOMED'S TOMB.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN'S PROTEST AGAINST INSULTING REMARKS.

The Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay unanimously passed the following resolution at its meeting held on Tuesday, the 27th instant:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay strongly condemns and expresses its disapproval of the action of the "Indian Daily News" of Calcutta in having made insulting remarks about the tomb of the Prophet, in its issue of the 27th July, 1918, and requests the Government of Bengal to take proper steps against the said paper, as that action will soothe the wounded feelings of the Mussalmans all over India to some extent; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Muslim League, Bengal, with an intimation that the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, will gladly cooperate with them in whatever action they take against the said paper; that a copy of this resolution be also sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

EUROPEAN MAN-POWER.

LAHORE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

With reference to the report of the European Man-power Committee in Lahore, the "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the Committee is forwarding to the local Government 36 names of gentlemen suitable for employment in the army. In this connection the paper also says:—"As some misunderstanding appears to have arisen in regard to the proceedings of the Lahore District Man-power Committee, we publish to-day the text of the letter circulated by the additional Secretary to the Local Government to all Commissioners of divisions in the Province in which instructions were given for the appointment of local committees.

The letter emphasises the fact that such committees would be advisory only and in view of the fact that there is no conscription law in force in India, except as regards the service in the Indian Force, it is a self evident fact that the district committees have no power to compel Europeans to join the army or to order employers to release their employees for this purpose. All that the committee can do is to recommend after full consideration of the circumstances of each case that certain men should join the army either as officers or in a subordinate capacity. In the case of the Lahore Committee the procedure followed by the exemption tribunal under the Indian Force Act was adopted, and in this the committee were carrying out the instructions contained in Mr. French's circular. We think the Lahore Committee are to be congratulated on their success in finding 36 names to recommend for commissions and if all these recommendations are followed out Lahore, which at no time has a large unofficial European population and has already given a not inconsiderable proportion of that community to the colours, will deserve the credit of having responded to the Government's call for more officers for the Indian Army in an ungrudging spirit. So far as we have been able to gather, the Lahore Committee handled its admittedly delicate task with commendable tact and discrimination and was mainly guided, as was only proper, by the opinions of its non-official members.

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA'S APPEAL.

ADHERANCE TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME URGED.

The following resolutions were passed at a special sitting of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha held at Bombay in the Hirabaug on Tuesday night under the presidentship of Mr. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe:—

That this special session of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha expresses its thanks to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu for taking the trouble of visiting India and giving patient hearing to all shades of opinion.—(From the Chair.)

That this Sabha still adheres to the Congress-League Scheme and hopes that the British Parliament will see its way to grant the same.—(From the Chair.)

On consideration of the merits of the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms, this session of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha is of opinion that the said scheme is unsatisfactory and unacceptable unless it is modified in a way detailed in the memorial of the Managing Committee of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha.—Proposed by Rao Bahadur C. B. Vaidya, seconded by Dr. M. B. Welker and supported by Mr. R. P. Karandikar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

That this meeting has implicit confidence in the Indian National Congress which is the only representative *national* institution in the country and disapproves of the idea of such leaders who intend seceding from the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress and condemns the very idea of a separate conference of the Moderates only and this meeting earnestly requests such leaders to desist from taking such a suicidal step in the last interests of the country.—Proposed by G. A. Bhat, seconded by Mr. S. K. Phadke and supported by Mr. J. V. Lele.

That this Conference of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha earnestly requests and appeals to all the elected representatives in the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils to adhere strictly to the resolutions that may be adopted at the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress as representing the considered opinion of the nation and expects that the elected councillors will take this stand when the reforms will be discussed in the various Legislative Councils.—Proposed by Mr. Y. G. Gurjar, seconded by Mr. T. M. Shet, and supported by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani.

That this meeting strongly protests against the recent action of the Government of Bombay in prohibiting Lokmanya B. G. Tilak from making public speeches despite his ardent desire of helping the Government in seccring recruits.—Proposed by Mr. V. N. Modgi and seconded by Mr. B. Joshi.

This meeting strongly protests against the report of the Rowlatt Committee, which is based on one-sided papers. This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the allegations against the leaders in Maharashtra and the movements started by them and recommends that Government should take no action on that report.—(From the Chair.)

This Conference authorizes the General Secretary Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Govilkar to forward copies of the first three resolutions to the General Secretaries, Special Congress, Bombay, to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for India and copies of the 5th resolution to the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha and copies of the 5th resolution to the Hon. Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belwi and the Hon. Mr. Pandurangrao Anant Desai.

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Gosawi, pleader of Alibag terminated the proceedings.

MALARIA AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The residents of Byculla Club, Club Road, and the vicinity have during the past month suffered extreme discomfort from a visitation of mosquitoes on an unprecedented scale.

This locality as you may be aware, is tenanted by a class of people in whose code "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" and who scrupulously endeavour to follow the admirable precepts published by the Health Department as regards keeping their premises clean and free from cesspools and other breeding places of mosquitoes.

Notwithstanding, our troubles have increased and multiplied.

This evening I happened to notice a European engaged in testing the Municipal drains at Club Road as a labour of love and at private request and knowing him to be an enthusiast I watched his operations for a short time. At each draw his eyes glistened, for he brought forth some hundreds of larvae—enough to delight the heart of any enthusiast—and incidentally to kill off the entire locality by Malaria.

Now, Sir, here is our Health Department prosecuting a vigorous campaign against private gentlemen hermetically to seal up their wells of clean wholesome water, entering private houses ostensibly in pursuance of their anxiety for the welfare of the City's health, issuing Bulletins of Health of very excellent precept and on the top of it all, leaving their own house in disorder and culpably failing to take even the elementary precautions to pesterine their drains. If you will be so good as to open your columns to correspondence on this subject, I am certain the Bombay Health Department will be brought to a sense of its responsibilities and you will earn the gratitude of a large section of the Public groaning under an intolerable nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

MOSQUITO.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG MARWARIS.

MAHARASTRA MAHESWARI CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Some time back the leading merchants of the Maheshwari Marwadi community of Ahmednagar decided to hold a conference of their community at Ahmednagar. Shet Chunilal Kabre, Shet Premsukh Kabre, Shet Lakshmi-Narayan Kabre, Shet Hiralal Kabre, Shet Ramkisan Soni, Shet Gulabchand Joshi and other leading merchants took a leading part in the movement. The Conference was held here on the 15th, 16th and 17th of August under the presidentship of Shet Shri Kisandas Jaju of Vardha who is well known all over for his philanthrophic work. Shet Chunilal Kabre delivered an address of welcome as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The President having been duly elected to the chair, delivered his address.

It was a very earnest and eloquent plea for social reconstruction amongst this influential community. The President, while he advised the delegates to keep politics out of the scope of the Conference, said that it was certainly necessary that they as individuals should take part in politics according to their individual temperaments. He further said that although politics was shut out from the Conference he would like to say that his community asked for no separate representation. If the community is backward they should not have it. If it becomes or is progressive it does not want it. He then dealt with the necessity of looking at questions of social reform with an open mind. He emphasised the necessity of curtailing expenses on marriage and funeral ceremonies. He said that the Marwadi community as a trading community were the stewards of the nation. They earned their profits from the poor ignorant toilers and they must see to it that they used the wealth for the benefit and uplift of their fellowmen. He raised an eloquent plea for the spread of education amongst them including their women and laid stress on the latter. He urged them to organize their trade and arrange for better commercial education, which will help the community to serve the interests of their mother-country in a proper manner.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions that were passed at the Conference were of a three-fold nature. Some were of a social and religious character. Some were educational in the broad sense of the term and others related to trade and commerce.

The enthusiasm with which the resolution regarding woman's education was passed was remarkable. Mr. Shivanarayan Rathi of Nagpur, an old orthodox gentleman, deplored the fact that no ladies attended the Conference. He said that the ladies were taken to bathe in the Ganges and they kept away from this meeting which was a Lokaganga. No auspicious ceremony could be complete without the ladies and so he said he wondered how the Conference could succeed without the co-operation of the ladies of the community.

At the conclusion the President said that he was asked to announce that a boarding house for Marwari students would be opened in Ahmednagar and that influential men are collecting the necessary funds. The proceedings terminated amidst enthusiasm.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 27th.

			Total up-to-date
War Bonds	Rs	100-0.. Rs.	7,00,900 0
Cash Certificates	,,	4,595-12.. ,,	2,99,956-0
Total ..		4,695-12..	5,00,856-0

BURMA WAR LOAN SPECIAL TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

The Burma War Loan Special Train concluded its career with a day at Rangoon station where bonds for three and a half lakhs were sold, making a total of over 41½ lakhs altogether. The Rangoon Turf Club total reached Rs. 36,670 on Saturday (24th), being an increase of Rs. 8,000 over the figures for August 10.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

REOPENING OF RECRUITMENT SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the reopening of the recruitment for provincial service of Survey of India and it is understood that about five appointments will be made every alternate year. The whole question is to be reconsidered in 1925.

I. D. F. MEMBERS.

CONCESSION TO GOVT. SERVANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

It has been decided that the members of the Indian Defence Force, who are Government servants when mobilised for military duty or called out for military service, or instructions, shall be granted either their civil salary or their military pay and allowances whichever is greater, irrespective of the fact that during the period of mobilisation etc., they may continue to perform their civil duties in addition to their military duties.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

The delays on telegrams to united kingdom and beyond are now normal by both routes i.e., via Eastern and Madras Pacific.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

REPORTS OF SCARCITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

August 25.

In view of the scarcity of fodder, the Porebunder State has issued a Circular prohibiting the export of grass without the previous written permission of the Revenue Commissioner on pain of a fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

A meeting of ladies was held at Wadhwan on the 16th instant, under the presidentship of Mrs. Mosse, at which she made the ladies conversant with the appeal of her Excellency Lady Willingdon in connection with the Silver Wedding Fund and exhorted them to assist in the work. The work of actual collection has been entrusted to a local committee.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has appointed as Head of the Agricultural Department of the State, Mr. Popatlal Hargovinddas Pandya who has recently returned to India after obtaining the degree of Master of Science at the Hornell University, U.S.A.

A loot is reported to have taken place at Pipalva in broad daylight. As it is only another of a number of bold dacoities committed of late in various quarters, the people have grown seriously apprenhensive about the safety of their person and property.

Owing to the prevalence of plague at Rajkot, the Kathiawar Agency Departmental examination fixed for the last week of September next have been postponed *sine die*. It is notified that two months' previous notice will be given before the examinations are held.

In spite of evacuation, plague is steadily developing in Rajkot. During the week ending 17th August, it returned 13 cases of which 9 proved fatal. The Bhavnagar district returned 14 cases of which 10 were fatal. The total mortality on account of plague in Kathiawar during the week was 45 as against 39 during the corresponding week last year. Small-pox is prevalent in the Bagasra and Bhavnagar Districts.

The prices of jowari and bajri have risen to phenomenal heights, jowari selling at 10 seers and bajri at 6½ seers a rupee. The Agency authorities have issued official memoranda suggesting that the present situation portends distress and calling for statistics regarding the stock of food grains and fodder, and estimates of the probable requirements from outside Kathiawar. The statistics from various quarters show that the problem of shortage of grain and grass is the hardest pressing for solution.

There is a general complaint about the insufficiency of rain and the present weather conditions do not indicate any rainfall in the near future.

During the week ended 18th August, the Sorath Prant sent 5 recruits to the Central Depot at Rajkot. Excepting Junagadh and Porbandar, the total number of recruits sent from the Sorath Prant to date is 111 of which 71 were sent by Manavadar alone. Next to Nawanagar, Manavadar has sent the greatest number of recruits in Kathiawar.

THE REAL FRIENDS OF THE MASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the stock arguments advanced against the granting of responsible power to Indians is that the enlightened few do not represent the mass of their countrymen and are much less in touch with them than that much maligned body of persons, the officials, who really move amongst the people and are better conversant with their wants and wishes. In view of this criticism it is interesting to note a "noteworthy" passage in the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms which its authors seem to cite with approval. Lord Dufferin is therein expressing his views on the need of reform and the adoption of a liberal policy on the administration of Indian affairs. In suggesting the desirability of associating with themselves in council "in very considerable numbers" the natives of India, his lordship says:—

"As inhabitants of the country, as intimately associated with its urban and rural interests, *as being in continued contact with large masses of their fellow countrymen*, as the acknowledged representatives of legally constituted bodies, or chosen from amongst influential classes, they will always speak with a great weight of authority. . . . By this means the field of public discussion will be considerably enlarged, and the various administrations concerned will be able to shape their course with the advantage of a far more distinct knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the communities with whose interests they may be required to deal than has hitherto been the case—for those wishes and feelings will be expressed, not, as at present, *through self-constituted, self-nominated, and therefore untrustworthy channels*, but by the mouths of those who will be the legally constituted representatives of various interests and classes, and who will feel themselves, in whatever they do or say responsible to enlightened and increasing sections of their own countrymen." (p. 44).

Much water has run under the bridges since this was written thirty years ago, and it seems to have wiped the criticism out so effectually as now to turn it into mere cant. Apropos of this, what is one's daily experience? Those who are acquainted with official routine and life will laugh in their sleeves at the audacity of the claim put forward. Apart from official channels, what does the whole gamut of officialdom from the Commissioner downwards know of or evince the least interest in the everyday life of the general Indian public to be able to guage their feelings on the thousand and one be they great or small—matters, which stir the hearts of the people and on the correct and sympathetic interpretation and the satisfactory solution of which the happiness and well being of so many millions depend?

In connection with this I may mention an incident which is as amusing as it is instructive and which a friend of mine related to me. He was the solitary Indian at a dinner given by the Deputy-Commissioner. The gracious hostess was talking to him of a "purdah" party she intended giving to the ladies of the place. She rather nervously expressed to him her apprehension whether any Indian ladies would care to attend, as, although she had been quite a long time there, she had not formed the acquaintance of a single Indian lady! My friend concurred in her apprehension and told her it was rather late to begin on the eve of her departure!—Yours etc.,

S. P. M.

Cumballa Hill, Aug. 26.

Opinions of the Day

Two Patriarchs.

"New India":—Unfortunately a few of the older stalwarts of the National Assembly, men who have been working hard for the country, misunderstood the intentions of those whom they called the "Extremist" politicians and hastily resolved upon abstaining altogether from attending the Special Congress. It is surprising how these people, many of whom had taken part in the birth of this great National institution and fostered it through good and evil report, could think of forsaking it (or shall we say deserting it?) at the most critical hour of the country's destiny. Yet they did resolve upon doing so and the two patriarchs of the Congress, Sir Dinshah Wacha in Bombay and Babu Surendranath in Bengal, issued their manifestos advocating practically the secession of the "Moderates" from the Congress. Younger people who remembered all that these leaders had said about the Congress stood aghast at this. At Surat, in 1907, Babu Surendranath cried: "The Congress is dead. Long live the Congress." But by his present action, he is himself doing something against which he stood forth eleven years ago.

Danger to India.

The "Hindu":—The Imperial War Cabinet, it cannot be too clearly pointed out, has full executive authority at present in all matters which are directly or indirectly connected with the war. It is the supreme executive authority for the Empire. This, then, is the first point to be remembered, that a body in which every part of the Empire is represented, is vested for the first time with the power, not merely to deliberate, but to decide and act in matters connected with the whole of the Empire. Secondly, its deliberations are, unlike those of the Imperial Conference, strictly confidential; no record is kept of them; and the component parts of the Empire have no means of knowing what is being done by their representatives. It will be easily realised that the powers of this body are very wide. So long as it concentrates its attention on but one point, as it at present does, the strict prosecution of the war, much difference of opinion perhaps may not result. But even here there is the necessity for the component parts of the Empire to be on their guard and we daresay they are. If, as is not unlikely, such an organisation be maintained permanently after the war, then there is great need to see that its constitution and powers are strictly defined. At present a glance at its constitution will show that representation has been provided with no strict reference to the importance of the part represented.

The Next Step.

The "Statesman":—The next step, therefore, after a repudiation of the Bombay Congress, should be the convening of the real Congress under Moderate auspices, at which the voice of the majority can make itself heard. This Congress should be established on a permanent basis, as a plain intimation that the Moderates intend henceforth to follow their own path, and as a rallying point for the large body of Moderate opinion. Such a proceeding would be in accord with the sagacious judgment of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who, when the question of admitting the Extremists to the Madras Congress was under discussion, declared unequivocally for a complete schism. His view was that the Moderates should retain full control of the National Congress and that the Extremists should hold a Congress of their own if they wished. Through incredible weakness the old Congress has been lost to the Moderates, and it is for them to found a new assembly which will continue the traditions of the old. The undertaking will involve some amount of hard work and some expense. But there are young and energetic men among the Moderates, and wealth is certainly not lacking. What will, it is to be feared, be wanting is a firm and unbending resolution.

Veterans in Minority.

The "New Times":—Moderates, it is true, have not been sufficiently listened to during the last few years of our agitation. It is also true that the older leaders of the Congress—men who may rightly claim their share in the new political awakening—have not found in the younger politicians faithful followers to their own moderate creed, which the latter believe to be out of date. But that can hardly be a reason for withholding from attending such a historic session of the Congress where their judgment and counsels can influence the judgment of the country. If the cause be Mrs. Besant's influence, let there be an open criticism of her policy and programme. After all, in all the recognised democracies of the world, it is the representative voice and the voice of the majority that prevails. Mrs. Besant has influence not because she follows ambitions of her own, but because she voices the aspirations of young India. And if to-day the veterans of the Congress find themselves in a minority, it is not because of any clique or party against them, but because of the tremendous transformation in political ideals in the youth of the country. It is easy to understand that a minority having a genuine grievance is anxious to be represented, but it is difficult to understand that it should hold aloof in this sulky way.

SERVICE IN VOLUNTEER FORCE TIGHTENED.

MASSES OF BOYS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, August 23.—Service in the Volunteer Force is being tightened up and two grades have now been formed, one being for ten drills monthly and the other for 12 hours weekly. More soldiers will be released for active service by the volunteers doing home duty in reliefs. Expansions of the cadet force are proceeding on voluntary lines and masses of boys are being brought under control and discipline with excellent results.

The Home side of the war is in good condition. No submarine output can interfere with the food supply or transport. The Home front is a great source of strength to the troops in the field and the Allied cause is safe and its triumph assured.

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ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the COUNCIL of the ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE will be held on the 29th August, 1918, in Bombay at the office of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Moslem League, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and not at 5 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel as previously announced.

S. WAZIR HASAN,
Hon. Secretary,
All-India Moslem League.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. R. OZA, R. V. K.—The "Split" has taken place and it is no use now discussing methods of preventing it.

N. KULKARNI.—Approach the War Loan Committee.

V. B. P.—We published our analysis of Mr. Shastri's speech. Your opinions make repetition.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 29th August, 1918.

THE CONGRESS.

To-day is a red-letter day in the history of India. The Indian National Congress, which is the symbol of her aspirations and efforts towards the attainment of the status of a self-reliant, self-governing and self-respecting member of the British Commonwealth, holds its Special Session to consider the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. It is a happy and not insignificant accident that this session should be held in the same city in which was inaugurated the career of the Congress—"the greatest combined peaceful effort for the good of the largest number of the human race that history has recorded,"—and in which also was established the Entente of Hindu and Moslem. And the supreme importance of to-day consists in this, that it gives the hope and the promise of the first definite approach to the consummation of this effort, carried on amidst difficulties not less disheartening than those which have beset other suppressed nationalities in their struggle to come into their own. In this struggle few have played such honourable part as those who have thought fit to take a suicidal and singularly unpatriotic step in resolving to keep aloof from this session and to hold a separate conference. Their services in the past the country cannot forget. But it cannot accept their claim to act as dictators and thereby to seek to restrict the freedom of opinion and action of the vast bulk of their fellow-countrymen—the freedom to stand up to the terms of the Charter of India given by her great Queen, which embodies their inalienable rights as equal subjects of the British Crown, and to demand respectfully, but firmly and unitedly, its honourable fulfilment in the spirit as well as in the letter. Their secession, deplorable in any event, is the more so in view of the postponement of the opening of the Congress and the efforts that were made to bring them over to the path of reason. They have made their decision.

The decision is deplorable. But it can affect neither the character nor the importance of the Congress which remains to-day and will remain, until full responsible Government is attained, what it has been in the past,—the only authoritative exponent of Indian National sentiment, not because it has been the stronghold of any one party, but because it has focussed the views and aspirations of the country as a whole. The exhortation of Mr. Alfred Webb, who presided over the tenth session of the Congress, has an apt application to the conditions of to-day. He observed:

"You must hold to this Congress movement as your sheet anchor and sure shield of defence. . . . Every effort has been made and will be made to break you up,—to cause discord amongst yourselves,—to set class against class in this country. None can be truly safe but in the commonweal. Cultivate a wide and all-embracing spirit. . . Surely the brotherhood of man, that great principle upon which the Congress is mainly founded, is a noble idea worthy of all acceptance."

Mr. Webb proceeded in a vein, which, in view of what is happening now, may well be described as prophetic:

"Cultivate a lofty and self-respecting manly spirit, do not imitate those who seek to raise themselves and ingratiate themselves with your rulers by decrying their own abilities and those of their fellow-countrymen. Certain resolutions and declarations of opinion that have caught my eyes in the columns of your newspapers remind me of nothing more than the cringing of slaves who declare that they had rather not be free men."

The country to-day holds fast to the Congress as its sheet anchor and sure shield of defence and is determined, in a lofty and self-respecting manly spirit, to demand its rights long withheld. So far as the demand is concerned, it is not a new one. It is what the Congress has made with increasing insistence, especially during the last decade. And it is fully in accord with the ideals of British statesmanship laid down, as Mr. Montagu reminded us the other day, more than a century ago,—ideals whose practical realisation has unfortunately been so strangely delayed on fanciful, weakly timid and even self-regarding grounds that, whether British statesmanship of to-day realises it or not, they have become the clamant necessities whose satisfaction can only be delayed a moment longer to the lasting detriment of the British Empire. The war has given a new emphasis to this demand as to every other demand for justice and redress of national wrong,—to the demand of an Ireland, of a Belgium and Serbia. In doing so, it has shown that time is not of the essence, but that right is the paramount consideration—and has exposed the most pernicious shibboleth about the distant and slow realisation of a nation's inherent destiny to be free and self-governing. It has shown how there are times when the world, in its progress, covers centuries in a few months. And, as the Premier truly said, "these are such times." Further, the war has rendered inevitable, alike in the interests of Britain and her Allies and of those of India, that the latter should be made in reality an equal partner in the British Commonwealth. For, Britain and her Allies cannot go to the Peace Conference with a "clear conscience" if they agree to maintain in India the autocracy which they are fighting in Europe to-day. The days after the war will be the days of stress and strain which will call forth the utmost and best in all countries. India cannot give her utmost and her best and will be, more than she is now, a country of helots and hewers of wood and drawers of water, if her political freedom and economic integrity are not fully secured. The minimum requirements of the country are real popular control of the executive and of the purse, through representatives elected on the broadest possible franchise, and fiscal autonomy. These cover the fundamental principles in regard to which no compromise is possible. Further, they constitute, be it remembered, not an end in themselves. They are merely a means to an end,—the end for which the war is being waged,—so that the Indian may be assured, in his own country, to be what any man is in his own country. More, India will, after the war, have still to make up for the past neglect and failure of her rulers. Education, social reform, industrial advancement, agricultural development will demand her concentrated attention and energy. With a new-won political and economic freedom she will be placed in a position to lift her people from their present poverty, to increase their productive power, to raise their standard of life, and, by developing a co-ordinated system of education from the primary school to the University and by reforming her society, once again to make her influence, as of yore, felt in the civilized world, in a predominant degree, in the spheres of Science, Literature, Art and Religion as well as of material advancement. Such then is the destiny of India,—a destiny more enviable than that of any single country in the world, because of the realisation of the great aim, described by the President of the first Indian National Congress,—namely, "the eradication by direct friendly intercourse of all possible race, creed, or national prejudices amongst all lovers of the country,"—which it promises.

The destiny can soon be realised if the opportunity and the means are there. The war has given the opportunity and also revealed, as they were never before revealed, the justice and the urgency of the means. Will India fail in her duty of making a united, firm and unequivocal demand for that means—and nothing less than that? Will India, in short, perform the act of self-determination that will also be the promise of self-realisation,—or will she compromise her destiny by faltering in her demand or by a blind and fatal complacency? That is the issue which the Special Session of the Congress which begins to-day must decide and we have no doubt the issue will be decided rightly so that, to quote a Congress poet,

When comes the time our task be done,
When Congress meets no more,
The cause long pleaded, fought for, won—
Come peace or party war—
Our sons, the Congress lesson taught,
Will show,—tho' matched with might—
The spirit of their sires who fought,
For Justice—Freedom—Right.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL FAILURE.

Capable as we know the German statesmen are of making blatant speeches utterly opposed to the truth, the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Solf, addressing the German Society, excelled himself, and gave utterance to statements which have been so definitely and clearly refuted by the Germans themselves, that one is at a loss to know how he could expect people with any knowledge to accept them. He said:

"Neither in the Pacific nor Africa does Germany wish to pursue an agressive policy. We desire a compromise as regards colonial questions, on a basis of colonial possessions, which shall correspond to the economic strength of European nations and to the merits which they have shown in the matter of protecting the coloured races entrusted to their care. Colonisation means mission work. States which endeavoured, before the war, to respect the humanity of coloured races, have won a moral right to be colonial powers. This right Germany won before the war."

This German statesman has put forward the claim to be judged by their past relations with the natives of these colonies, and the Allies will be perfectly ready to submit the questions to this test. The Germans will naturally feel that evidence given by the members of the Allies is partial, but it will not be necessary to produce evidence from these sources, for the Germans themselves have so publicly on many occasions condemned the treatment of the natives of the German colonies, that that evidence alone is strong enough completely to destroy the German claims to have used their powers for the good of the ruled. The charges made against German colonial government have not been made privately, but were given the utmost publicity by speeches in the Reichstag, and are available to all who are desirous of examining the subject. A number of books have been published, in which the damning evidence of the Germans themselves has been made public, and a few extracts from the evidence given will make clear the falsity of the claim recently made by the Colonial Secretary.

The loudest protests have come from the Social Democratic Party in the Reichstag, and the public opinion of Germany was expressed in the protests made by men such as Herr Bebel, Dr. Schaedler, Dr. Muller, and others, who did not fear to denounce the whole German Colonial policy. Herr Bebel revealed the terrible atrocities committed by the notorious Karl Peters, now reinstated as one of the honoured patriots of Germany, and in 1906 he said:

"What is our colonial policy? You do not come as deliverers, and educators, but as conquerors, as oppressors, as exploiters. You come as conquerors to rob the natives, with brute power of their properties. You make helots of them, force them into strange service, into villainage for strange purposes. That is your colonial policy."

Many leading Germans have shown that the Prussian system, here as elsewhere, has been based simply on the lust for power, and its guiding principle has been the untrammelled use of force exercised, as regards native populations, with a blind disregard for the elementary laws of humanity. Herr Derburg, the predecessor of the present Minister, visited the African Colonies, and on his return said: "It makes a very unfavourable impression on one to see so many white men go about with negro whips. I even found one on the table of the principal Pay Office in Dar-es-Salaam; it is still the usual thing, and any one who has been there will confirm what I say." He also frankly admitted that "labourers were obtained under circumstances which could not be distinguished from slave hunts. The State is always asked to carry a whip in its hand." The present Colonial Secretary, who has made such striking claims for German Colonial policy, declared a few years ago that the effects of forced labour on the caravan highways were deplorable, for not only were the men forced to leave their villages, but the wives and children were obliged to live on the roads. Professor Moritz Bonn, Director of the German Colonial School in Munich, thus frankly confessed the failure of the German policy in tropical Africa:

"We wanted to build up on African soil a new Germany, and create a daughter state. We carried this idea to its bitter end. We tried it in South-West Africa, and produced a huge native rising, causing the loss of much treasure and many lives. We tried to assume to ourselves the functions of Providence, and we tried to exterminate a race whom our lack of wisdom had goaded into rebellion. We succeeded in breaking up the native tribes, but we have not yet succeeded in creating a new Germany."

An extract from a speech delivered by Herr J. K. Victor may serve to show how a conscientious investigator of conditions in German Africa was forced to write:

"Does not our administration hold, almost everywhere, the point of view that only compulsion and force can make the black a useful member of society?.....And what splendid results we have gained from our colonial policy? South, West, and East Africa are in revolt. In the Cameroons there is trouble, and hundreds of millions of marks are necessary to restore peace and quiet in the land.....we do not know how to treat the negro."

Such references to the general colonial policy of Germany may be found in great numbers in the speeches and writings of leaders of thought in Germany, and they may be taken as a fair sample of the judgment of men who have studied the question from a humanitarian point of view.

Turning to detailed charges made by the Germans themselves, reference may be made to revolts which have taken place in practically all their colonies. Dr. Bonn, of Muncih University, stated in 1914 that the attempt to exterminate a native race had resulted in a rebellion. He referred to the famous Herero Rebellion, when forty to fifty thousand natives lost their lives. The story of the German repression of that rebellion is one of the most cruel in the history of European colonies. The horrors of that campaign of extermination were made known to the world by German writers; and in the words of Deputy Ledebour the war was described as "aimed not only at hunting down but at destroying and exterminating the natives." Deputy Bebel said: "Such a war as Herr von Trotha's, any butcher boy can carry on." In East Africa there were continual risings with punitive expeditions in which more than 200,000 lost their lives. Never have unfortunate, defenceless human beings been so systematically oppressed, squeezed and massacred, as those who have had to work for nothing in the colonies of the King of Prussia. The subject of forced labour and flogging is one which has shown how truly the present actions of the Germans in Belgium represent the character of the German colonists. Their crimes have been proved up to the hilt in the Reichstag, and their statements relating to forced labour are a sufficient explanation of the hatred manifested by every race in their colonies. The actual forced labour is not the worst part of the business, but the condition of most of the plantations is such as to cause a steady and continuous diminution in the native population. Evidence has been forthcoming from all classes of the horrors of this form of service, but the figure given by Deputy Erzberger in 1914 of the death rate in the Cameroons will serve to make clear the decimation taking place. In 1912 nearly 10 per cent. of deaths took place in the Victoria plantations, while in the Prince Albert plantation the percentage was as high as 29 in the year 1913. Flogging is commonly resorted to, the natives being flogged for the most trivial offences, daring to drink out of a soda bottle, failing to salute a German, venturing to grow beards, or failing to remove their hats when the Commissioner passed. The future of the colonies of the Germans may safely be left to the judgment of the world, and the world will only too readily accept the standard the Colonial Secretary claims, that they shall be judged by the results of their policy.

Notes of the Day.

An Apology.

We regret that the heading: "Traitor's Conference" appeared in our issue yesterday over an announcement concerning the All-India Moderate Conference. This headline was inserted without editorial sanction and we take the earliest opportunity of disavowing it and apologising to those concerned for an unfortunate blunder.

Mr. Archer and India.

Mr. William Archer's view on India, as his book on this country shows, are interesting, if they are not always logical. Reuter informed us yesterday that he has been "surveying"—on the strength, presumably, of the knowledge gained during his recent travels in this country—"the enormous difficulties attending attempts to introduce democratic institutions into India." And the conclusion to which he has arrived is that "the success of the contemplated experiment must largely depend on the fortunes of the League of Nations." Obviously Mr. Archer has not fully grasped either the conception of the League of Nations or the nature of India's claim for freedom. If he had adquately realised the former, he would have discovered that the success of the League of Nations—which is to be a world republic of free nations—will depend entirely on the fortunes of struggling countries like India; that is, on the extent to which they are allowed to come into their own.

Fatal Misconceptions.

Mr. Archer proceeds to say that, if the realisation of the idea of a League of Nations be indefinitely deferred and the defence of India make an increased demand on her recources, then the spread of education would be necessarily retarded and with it the possibility of forming a wide competent electorate, but if the pressure of danger from without is relaxed, internal development, both moral and material, may be infinitely accelerated. Two fatal misconceptions vitiate Mr Archer's reasoning. In the first place he seems to assume that the proposed reforms are self-sufficient and capable in themselves of enabling the country to make the moral and material development that it needs. The other assumption is that an India which is guaranteed political freedom and economic integrity after the war, will not be able to defend herself against an external foe as well as be in a position to secure her internal development, in all spheres of national life. That Mr. Archer should make these unwarranted assumptions is however not surprising in view of the obsession from which, in common with Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, he suffers—that the problem of India is to educate an electorate. It is this obsession which accounts for all the defects of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report as well as explains Mr. Archer's illogicalities.

All in the Dark.

Those who are fond of administering the Defence of India Act naturally favour methods of swiftness and secrecy. Any effort of the detenu or his friends to bring matters to the notice of the public is condemned by officials, and at times even evokes Government communiques. In the case of Mohendra Sen Chandra Gupta who was tried for the violation of internment orders, the Commissioners have, in convicting the accused, delivered the following remarks:—

He kept copies of all his letters from the very first day, and got the Sub-Inspector to initial all the earlier ones, evidently with a view to producing them in Court, and I have no doubt that from the very beginning, he had a fixed intention of violating the rules, and accumulating grievances with a view to publicity. When his trial came on, he wrote a telegram to the Civil Rights Committee to send Counsel to defend him, and a reporter to report the proceedings. His object throughout was evidently not to get redress, but to publish his grievances. His refusal of money because it was offered late, is the indication of this.

Not to get Redress?

The Commissioners in full court disapprove of the intention of the accused to ventilate his grievances. The detenu had every right to apply to the Civil Rights Committee to render him legal aid, and secure a report of the proceedings of the trial. The Civil Rights Committee is a public body formed to attend to the legal necessities of detenus in pursuance of the avowed object of preserving individual liberty. The Commissioners of Talpaiguri, led by Mr. Garlick, seem to regard the intentions of the accused as an odious piece of impertinence. The public are demanding more light concerning the alleged crimes and punishments of those who are interned without trial. The Commissioners, who are supposed to be a judicial body, look upon the remnants of freedom which detenus enjoy, with open aversion. By the way, is Commissioner Garlick the same Mr. Garlick who sat in judgment over the Oraon Unrest and sentenced some representatives of the half-witted tribe for singing a song alleged to contain treasonable appeals to the Kaiser?

Cruelty as Sport.

On Tuesday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Chiman Bapu, aged 8, together with Lemos, a cook, was charged with cruelty done to a cat. It was proved that the second accused gave a long stick to the boy who jammed the cat between a wall and two boxes, pushed the stick into its mouth and continued poking it in with full force. The second accused kept laughing all the while. It was an act of shocking cruelty. Mr. Vas, whose only defence, if he wanted to give one, should have been a plea for leniency, proceeded to say that the cat was a wild tom-cat belonging to nobody, and it used to raid kitchens, steal meat, break crockery and eat up birds. The treatment, contended Mr. Vas, was therefore not unreasonable, as if these depredations of the tom-cat were evidence of peculiar criminality on the part of the beast. The magistrate, who held that a case of cruelty was made out, sentenced the boy to receive four stripes and the second accused to a fine of Rs. 25. The second accused who abetted the boy and found sport in the crime deserved a really exemplary sentence; for while ignorance and folly was the share taken by the boy, it is impossible to regard the part the second accused played with any feelings except those of disgust, and abhorrence. We notice that old-fashioned magistrates are still under the delusion that violence is a proper corrective for the display of cruel propensities in juveniles.

BRITISH CAPTURE ROYE.

CHAULNES WOOD OCCUPIED.

SEVERAL PLACES TAKEN.

On Tuesday the British captured Roye, and the Highlanders occupied the famous Roeux Chemical Works.

Maricourt, and several other places have been captured.

The French have occupied the Chaulnes wood. They have pressed the enemy to increase his withdrawal on both sides of the Ancre.

Enemy attempts have everywhere failed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27, 8-15 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 28.

Reuter learns that General Debeney's First Army advanced to-day on a front of eight miles and to a depth of three miles, capturing Roye. General Debeney's army captured Trapeau-Mesnil. Between Herleville and the Somme, the British continued to advance and reached the outskirts of Dampierre. The British are in the outskirts of Bapaume. The advance is about three miles at the maximum depth.

We captured Ceresy and Gavrelle. It is believed that we are in Longueval and we definitely hold the High Wood. The entire Anglo-French advance is between two and three miles on practically the whole front.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring this evening, says: A concerted attack this morning by the Australians and other British troops began at 4-45 on a front of 8,000 yards, northward of the Somme. It has been completely successful and by 10 o'clock we had apparently overrun Moulin-de-Fragny, Maricourt, Bernafray and the Trones Wood. We captured hundreds of prisoners. Not the least important of the day's successes is clearing of the Vaux wood. It is becoming increasingly clear that our pressure is forcing the enemy to expedite his retirement far beyond original intentions. The talk of prisoners suggests that the rear-guard fighting began on the night of the 24th August and all the enemy attacks since have been in the nature of delaying actions to cover withdrawals. There has been fighting in the Delville Wood, where the South Africans died in the first Somme battle.

TOTAL FAILURE OF COUNTER-ATTACK.

About six last evening a determined counter-attack was launched by the remains of the 117th German division which is known to have lost 2,600 prisoners since the 8th Aug., irrespective of the other casualties. The Welsh troops fell back a short distance before the weight of the numbers and took up positions between the High Wood and Bazentin-le-Grand. Heavy continuous aircraft fire is reported about Maricourt, thus indicating co-operation with the infantry movement.

Southward of the Somme, the Australians are carrying out what they call peaceful penetration consisting of patrol, stalking, which is most demoralising to the harassed enemy. Yesterday, the Australians advanced to Fontaine-les-Cappy which only a few days ago was the German divisional headquarters. This morning some Australians are reported to be six miles from Peronne.

ENEMY EFFORT TO OUST FROM WANCOURT SPUR FAILS.

Eastward of Arras, the battle which began yesterday morning reached great intensity during the night, when the enemy made a determined attempt to oust us from the Wancourt spur. He failed and since has steadily lost ground. We gained valuable ground at Bois-du-vert and an unconfirmed report is that we have captured Bois-du-Sart. Anyway we have over-reached the point attained during long and bitter fighting last year and this morning our troops worked towards Plouvain.

The enemy's artillery retaliation has been comparatively weak. Crosilles still remains German and the sunken roads north and west of it are strongly held by the enemy infantry. We are following a policy of not forcing pace by sacrifice of lives.

The weather is gloomy and the aircraft visibility is bad.

EXCELLENT BRITISH PROGRESS.

BETWEEN SCARPE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says it is estimated that up to Sunday night the enemy had been forced to use between the Scarpe and the Aisne, at least seventy divisions since August 8th. Two thousand prisoners and some guns were captured as the result of yesterday's extension of the gattlefront northwards by an attack behind Arras. Our progress was excellent, considering the difficulties of the ground and the casualties very light. A few tanks co-operated but perhaps it partook more of the nature of an infantry battle than any recent fighting.

Northwards of the Scarpe we merely adjusted our flank in the course of which the Highlanders occupied the famous Roeux chemical works. The enemy has withdrawn into the wooded contours eastward of Monchy where they are stiffening their resistance in a favourable defensive country, especially in Bois-du-Sart. Meanwhile they are now well eastward of the Suzanne-Cappy line, while northward of the river they have entered the Vaux wood. The enemy is still in Thilloy and is reported to be in considerable strength on the eastern edge of Bapaume and along the Cambrai road. It is understood that at 4-45 this morning some British troops attacked near the Somme but no details are available at present.

SEVERE FIGHTING BETWEEN MARICOURT AND BAPAUME

OVER 21,000 PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE AUGUST 21.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27, 1-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 28.

A British communiqué says there was severe fighting on Monday afternoon and evening between Maricourt and Bapaume, also northward of that town. The enemy counter-attacked repeatedly in strength, incurring great losses from our fire, but was unable to arrest our progress. The English and the Welsh pushed through Montauban and along the crest of the ridge, capturing the High Wood and reaching Longueval. Here a heavy counter-attack at 6-30 in the evening forced us back towards Bazentin-le-Grand and the High Wood. On this line we broke up the enemy's attack and again advancing established ourselves well eastward of the High Wood. Early in the night, the enemy counter-attacked a second time but was driven off by our rifle fire before reaching our positions. Northward of the High Wood, the enemy twice counter-attacked in the neighbourhood of Ligny-Thilloy pressing back our advanced troops 400 or 500 yards where his infantry was stopped and driven back.

FURTHER ENGLISH PROGRESS.

The New Zealanders after fierce fighting established themselves in the northern outskirts of Bapaume. The English further north progressed towards Beugnatre. There was hard fighting about Croisilles. On the right of the battlefront, the Australians continued to advance astride the Somme and made substantial progress towards Dompierre and eastward of Suzanne. On the left of the battlefront, the Canadians in the afternoon captured the ridge eastward of Wancourt and established themselves eastward of Guemappe. Northward of the Scarpe, the Scottish renewing the attack in the night, made substantial progress towards Plouvain.

The number of prisoners captured since the morning of August 21st exceeds 21,000.

FRESH ATTACK ASTRIDE SCARPE.

CHERISY AND TWO OTHER VILLAGES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 12-5 a.m., Aug. 28.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 28.

Last night's British communiqué says: We again attacked astride the Scarpe. The Canadians penetrated deeply between the Sensee and the Scarpe, captured Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and Bois-du-Bart, taking many prisoners.

On the Canadians' right the Scots crossed the Sensee, seized Fontaine-le-Croisilles and established themselves on the slopes southward of the village, taking hundreds of prisoners.

Other Scots took Roeux, Greenland Hill and Gavreelle.

ARLEUX-EN-GOHELLE CAPTURED.

The English took Arleux-en-Gohelle and the old German line South of that place.

Between Croisilles and Bapaume and to the south the English and New Zealanders were again heavily engaged and repulsed many determined counter-attacks inflicting heavy casualties.

Despite the enemy's efforts we stormed Beugnatre and made progress at several points between Beugnatre and Croisilles.

THE ALLIED LINE.

MARICOURT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Aug. 27, 10-50 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 28.

Reuter learns that General Debeny's advance was between Crapeau-Mesnil and Hallu, south of Chaulnes. The line now runs east of Liancourt and Hallu, east of Herleville to the Somme and the outskirts of Dompierre. We have captured Maricourt. Thence the line runs to Flers.

North of Bapaume we have reached the outskirts of Vaulx-Vraucourt. Thence the line goes to the outskirts of Ecoust-St-Mein, whence it bends back to Crosilles which is still in the German hands. From Cherisy the line runs to the outskirts of Roeux.

Heavy fighting has occurred in the Delville Wood and also at Longueval. Military experts attach the greatest importance to the Somme offensive because it affects the Hindenburg line.

NEW ADVANCE.

GERMAN LINE BREAKS SWIFTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday evening says: Fresh news of the new advance is coming in every minute. Roye is completely in our hands, also Carrepuits north-east of Roye and Gruny. To the south we hold Roiglise and Verpillieres. To-day's advance at certain points reached a depth of four miles. A feature of this new retreat was the swiftness with which the German line broke up following our counter-attack at St. Mard, on both sides of which when troops got the order to advance they found the enemy retreating and the offensive changed into a pursuit.

CHAULNES WOOD OCCUPIED.

ENEMY RESISTS DESPERATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, says. German rearguards, supported by swarms of machineguns, continue to resist desperately but are being steadily pressed back. The French have reached the western outskirts of Chaulnes. To-day's attack has extended to Chaulnes and Crapeau-Cesnil. Resistance was particularly stubborn in the region of Chaulnes and Avricourt. The French occupied the Chaulnes wood after a lively struggle, the enemy everywhere using long-range guns.

FRENCH PROGRESS S. OF AVRE.

GERMAN ATTACKS N. OF CHAVIGNY FAIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 28.

A French communiqué says south of the Avre this morning, we increased our progress in the region of St. Mard, after repelling several counter-attacks. During yesterday we took 1,100 prisoners, including 36 officers.

Between the Oise and the Aisne yesterday, a German counter-attack west of Chavigny failed. We advanced our line 1,200 metres east of Bagneux. There was lively artillery fire during the night between the Ailette and the Aisne.

GERMANS SURPRISED AT FRESNEY.

FRENCH FIGHT FOR AVRE BRIDGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 12-30 a.m., Aug. 28.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring yesterday afternoon, describing the fighting in the vicinity of Roye, which is now encircled, says that the captures of Fresney, Croisette Wood and St. Mard constituted a considerable achievement, because the fighting occurred at old fortified lines which the enemy had reorganised.

The Germans were surprised at Fresney, where 400 prisoners were taken including a battalion commander.

The bridges over the Avre during the last few days were seized. The French, whose infantry were fighting for hours waist-deep in water, withstood all attempts to retake them and secured 600 prisoners.

GEN. MANGIN'S STEADY ADVANCE.

GERMAN ARTILLERY ON VESLE TAKEN IN REVERSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters has ascertained from prisoners that the Germans on the Vesle front are gravely concerned at the steady advance of General Mangin's army eastward across the Juvigny plateau towards the Soissons-St. Quentin road. The German artillery supporting the line of the Vesle is already being taken in the reverse. This especially applies to their guns on a limestone buttress northeast of Soissons which are not only of great importance for the maintenance of the Vesle positions, but are the strongest of the flank defences covering the western end of Chemin-des-Dames.

ENEMY FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

SEVERAL PLACES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-0 a.m., Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 28.

Last night's French communiqué says: Yielding to our continued pressure the enemy was to-day compelled to increase his withdrawal on both sides of the Avre. On a front of twenty kilometres our troops, overcoming all opposition, realised an advance exceeding four kilometres at certain points. We hold a general line immediately west of Chaulnes-Punchy-Liancourt-Herpillieres. We occupy Hallu, Fronsart, Cremery, Gruny, Carrepuits, Roye, Liancourt and Crapeau-Mesnil. We took prisoners. The artillery duel has been lively in the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne.

GERMANY CLIMBS DOWN.

ALL SPANISH CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

GERMAN TONNAGE IN SPANISH PORTS AS COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 28.

A telegram to "The Times" from Santander says Germany has accepted all the Spanish conditions and will hand over all the German tonnage in the Spanish ports as compensation for submarining.

SUBMARINE SHELTER AT BRUGES DIRECTLY HIT.

FIRES CAUSED IN DOCKS AND ENEMY SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 28.

The Admiralty states that between August 19th and 25th our aeroplanes co-operating with the Navy dropped 27 tons of bombs on docks and aerodromes in Belgium and many good bursts were observed at Bruges. Direct hits were obtained on the submarine shelter at Bruges and two large explosions and two big fires were caused in the docks and three among enemy shipping. Land batteries have also been attacked.

We destroyed five machines and drove down five out of control. Four British are missing.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN ITALY.

BRILLIANT RAID W. OF ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 28.

An Italian communiqué says the British westward of Asiago carried out a brilliant raid on the enemy's positions, overcame the garrison in fierce hand-to-hand struggles and captured 270 prisoners with some machine-guns.

U. S. A. MAN-POWER BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 28.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has passed the Man-Power Bill. It is expected that the Senate will immediately pass national prohibition for the period of the war.

HOUSEHOLDERS IN FRABKFURT DISTRICT.

ORDERED TO SHELTER AIR-RAID FUGITIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 28.

ZURICH.—The Commander of the Frabkfurt district has ordered the householders to shelter air raid fugitives. Martial Law will be applied to any one refusing to do so.

RAID ON MANNHEIM.

HEAVY EXPLOSIONS CAUSED BY BOMBS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 28.

The Air Ministry states that the attack on Mannheim on Sunday night was delivered from a height of 200 feet, pilots just avoiding chimneys and intense barrage over and parallel with house tops. Our bombs caused very heavy explosions, every bomb bursting on a target. It is certain that considerable damage was done. All returned.

BRITISH VICTORIES.

ITALY'S CONGRATULATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 28.

ROME.—S. Orlando has congratulated Mr. Lloyd George on the British victories.

BELGIANS REACH THEIR OBJECTIVES.

ENEMY POSITIONS PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-35 a.m., Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 28.

A Belgian communiqué says. After artillery fire of a short duration we attacked last night, on a front of three kilometres north and south of the Langemark railway and penetrated enemy positions despite stubborn resistance and a counterattack. We reached and maintained all our objectives, taking 90 prisoners.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 28.

A French eastern communiqué says in Albania we were not molested. Our troops effected a slight withdrawal contact with the Italians being maintained.

OSTEND BLOCKING OPERATION.

DEEDS OF INDOMITABLE COURAGE.

HEROES HONOURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug 28.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Aug. 28.

The "Gazette" contains stirring stories of deeds of heroism and indomitable courage in the course of a long list of mentions by Vice Admiral Keyes, commanding the Dover patrol, in connection with the second blocking operation at Ostend on the night of 9th and 10th May. Vice-Admiral Keyes says the aerial photographs, taken prior to the operation, clearly showed that the enemy had made special preparations in anticipation of a renewed attack. The operation was carried out in mined waters in face of tremendous fire, and greatest credit is due to volunteers for hazarduous service in the "Vindictive" and in motorlaunches, detailed for rescue-work, also to crews of innumerable craft which covered and screened the "Vindictive" led her to her objective and rescued survivors of the crew after she had been premeditatedly blown up.

LIST.

The list includes four engine-room artificers, one of whom was taken prisoner, who distinguished themselves aboard the 'Vindictive' during the attack on Zeebrugge in April and who immediately volunteered for further service, behaving with conspicuous bravery. The mentions include French Vice Adiral Ronarch and other French naval men for their assistance in this and earlier operations.

Three Victoria Crosses are awarded, namely: Lt.-Commander G. L. Drummond of a motorlaunch who, notwithstanding three severe wounds from a shell which killed some aboard, navigated a seriously damaged vessel and took off forty of the "Vindictive's" crew, some of whom were killed during embarkation. Then he sank exhausted. A motor-launch later picked him up in a sinking condition, Lieut.-Commander Roland Bourke of another motorlaunch engaged enemy guns with Lewis guns. After withdrawing he heard ovies in water re-entered the harbour and rescued three badly wounded men clinging to an overturned skiff. The motorlaunch was hit in fifty-five places, including one hit from a six-inch shell. The launch was picked up by a monitor; Lieut. Victor Crutchley participated in a previous unsuccessful attempt to block Ostend and immediately volunteered for further effort. He assumed the command of the "Vindictive" on the night of 9th and 10th May after his superior officers had been put of action.

He manoeuvred "Vindictive" into position and did not leave until he had thoroughly searched with an electric torch for her survivors. He assumed the command of Drummond's motorlaunch and when later hors-de-combat, kept her afloat by baling. The forecastle was nearly awash when rescued.

Commoner Capt. I. H. Benn is appointed Companion of Bath and Captain Ernest Wigram, Companion of St. Michael for gallant conduct. Seven D. S. Os. have been awarded and three bars to D. S. O. nine Distinguished Service Crosses and two bars to Distinguished Service Cross, two Conspicuous Gallantry Medals and sixty Distinguished Service Medals. Four engineroom men are mentioned in section two as being awarded bars to Distinguished Service Medal. A number of French decorations in the same connection include Grand Officer du Legion d'Honneur to Vice-Admiral Keyes.

PRESENT BRITISH OPERATIONS.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THEIR GREAT VALUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 28.

PARIS.—French critics all pay a tribute to the great value of the present British operations, especially in pinning down huge enemy forces. They point out that Bapaume could have been taken two days ago but the British prefer to manoeuvre the Germans out of it.

The well-known writer Colonel Fabry shows why it is essential for the enemy desperately to defend the way to Douai and Cambrai. If the Allies could seize the triangle formed by these towns and Valenciennes and cross the roads of Longwy, Longuyon and Montmedy then practically the whole network of railways which feeds the enemy's present front would be cut, which would mean strangulation of his armies in France.

NOT TO TRADE WITH ENEMIES FOR 10 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has passed a resolution not to trade with the enemies for 10 years after the war.

BOLSHEVIKS' RIVER FLOTILLA DISPERSED

WHITE SEA COAST INHABITANTS STARVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 29.

ARCHANEL.—The Allies have dispersed the Bolsheviks' river flotilla. The inhabitants of several villages on the White Sea coast are starving.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW PLACES CAPTURED.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Last night's communiqué says:—Southward of Bapaume the English and the Welsh gained ground in face of strong opposition. We reached the western outskirts of Flers and drove the enemy from Longueval, Deville Wood and Bernafay Wood. We repulsed counter-attacks by Prusian Guards. Astride of the Somme the Australians, the English and the Scots drove back the enemy on the whole front of our attack. We gained high ground eastward of Maricourt. We captured Fontaine-les-Cappy and the woods between that place and the Somme, taking hundreds of prisoners. We also captured Vermandovillers.

FOVCAU COURT CAPTURED.

POSITIONS IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-55 p.m. Aug. 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

A British communiqué says: We captured on Tuesday Foucaucourt, south of the Somme, which the enemy had held strongly with machine-guns. North of the Somme, we captured the bulk of the Trones Wood taking a number of prisoners from a Prussian guard division. Southward of the Scarpe, the First Army improved their positions astride of the Arras-Cambrai road, and reached the outskirts of Haucourt and Boiry-Motre-Dame. North of the Scarpe strong counter-attacks along the Arras-Douai railway forced back our advanced troops a few hundred yards to old German trenches on Greenland Hill where the attack broke down under our fire. We carried out successful operation astride the Neuf Berquin-Estaires road, advancing our line on a four mile front taking a number of prisoners.

AERIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ENEMY TROOPS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Last night's communique referring to aviation says: Despite clouds and rainstorms a great amount of work was accomplished on August 26. Aeroplanes dropped ammunition by parachute to machine-gunners. Lowfliers bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transports. We dropped twenty-six and a half tons of bombs. We destroyed four hostile machines and drove down one out of control. Nine British are missing.

FOCH'S RESOURCES.

UNDERESTIMATED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 29.

The following remarkable statement is published in the semi-official "Cologne" Gazette: "Now if even is the moment to keep a stiff upper lip. If we grow weak and fainthearted then everything we have done and suffered will fade away. One will read that we were a race which seemed great, but which in reality was small. We have to slave for a foreigner if we lose the war. We must fight on even if heavens become still darker."

The Critic Ardenenne, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt," frankly admits that the Germans have underestimated Marshal Foch's resources, thinking they had received the knockout blow in the spring.

IRISH VOLUNTARY RECRUITING SCHEME.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 29.

The prospects of the Irish voluntary recruiting campaign are improving daily. The new machinery promises to move smoothly and with good effect. There is reason to believe that as the result of the first fortnight's voluntary effort, under the new regime, the response will be more than equal to that made during three months preceding the initiation of the scheme. Recruiting meetings have had a good effect in Dublin and Belfast Recruiting is proceeding in Waterford encouragingly. Four prominent local Sinn Feiners have enrolled.

PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Taegliche Rundschau" reviewing the battle, complains of the increasing number of the Germans who are spreading pessimism and appeals to the Germans at home to close ranks at home and to encourage soldiers in field.

ALLIED GENERAL ADVANCE,

BOLSHEVIKS RETIRE SIX MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 29.

VLADIVOSTOK.—A General advance of all the allied forces has begun on the Ussuri front. The Bolsheviks have retired six miles. The Americans and Japanese are entraining for the Ussuri.

THE AKOLA CONFERENCE.

MR. MUDHOLKAR'S GRIEVANCE.

A STATEMENT AND A REPLY.

We have received the following telegram from the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar:—

My attention drawn to Mr. Horniman's letter regarding Akola Conference. It does not give all necessary facts and is otherwise inaccurate. Joshi and I tried compromise at request of several leading Berar Moderates and Nationalists. Our draft resolution informally discussed private meeting on 10th, Horniman being present. In light of discussion and suggestions we modified our resolutions in Subjects Committee. I did not read a memorandum, but regularly moved this resolution which was hardly longer than the Extremists' one. Horniman's condemnation of Montagu-Chelmsford scheme occupied one and a half hour. Full discussion showing good points of scheme as also deficiencies and suggesting improvements was necessary, also elucidation how essential principles of Congress scheme were given effect to. Absurd time limit 5 and 3 minutes laid down by President rendering real discussion and persuasion impossible. Great concession of 15 minutes given me though longer time was necessary for securing the reasonable understanding we were asked and were anxious to bring about. Joshi, great Berar leader, allowed only 5 minutes, and then told to stop. Several Nationalists requested my resolution being complex, should be read again. Even this Horniman did not allow. A leading Akola stalwart interrupted my speech, saying it had exceeded five minutes' time limit. This demonstrated that there was no desire for the reasonable understanding we were asked to achieve nor fair discussion. About 14 members of Subjects Committee voted for my proposition. They included the Chairman and vice-chairmen of the Reception Committee and other admitted leading men of province, ex-councillors, ex-president, ex-chairman. Seeing hopelessness of inducing Nationalists alter their condemnatory attitude we found it necessary to dissociate ourselves and withdraw. It deserves notice that our letter of withdrawal was greeted with outcries. Under influence of new spirit several important Nationalists, who had expressed agreement with our draft, but wanted removal two words,—distant before movement and substantial before step, were evidently cowed down by the assertive stalwarts.

INCORRECT!

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar's account of what took place at the meeting of the Subjects Committee, is not correct. I stated in my previous letter that no time limit at all was imposed on him. I merely expressed the hope, after he had spoken for some time, that he would be as brief as possible. He spoke for over half-an-hour. The time limit was only imposed *after* he had spoken. Mr. Joshi who seconded his motion, was allowed to exceed the time limit and spoke for ten minutes. The reading of the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar's resolution alone occupied about ten minutes. If he will be good enough to publish it, the public will be able to judge whether it is in the form of a resolution or a discursive memorandum, and whether it is longer than the other resolution put forward on the reform scheme. It is true that one member asked that the memorandum should be read again, but no Chairman would have been justified in allowing such an infliction on a large committee that had to get on with its work, and finish it in a fixed time. As for the informal gathering of the previous evening, it was discovered then that Mr. Mudholkar's memorandum,—which he did not then suggest, was to be offered as a resolution,—was one with which neither I nor the majority of members present could agree. The only alteration made in it subsequently was the correction of a statement in it, which I proved to Mr. Mudholkar, by reference to the Reforms Report, was inaccurate. It is not true that 14 members voted for Mr. Mudholkar's resolution. There were two or three at the most. The statement that "a leading Akola stalwart" interrupted Mr. Mudholkar's speech, saying it had exceeded the five minutes' time limit is amazing, seeing that no time limit was imposed until *after* Mr. Mudholkar had spoken. But, in any case, a single interruption could hardly be taken to prove that "there was no desire for the reasonable understanding we were asked to achieve nor (*sic*) fair discussion." But this inaccurate statement and the illogical deduction from it, is typical of the generally misleading character of the whole of Mr. Mudholkar's statement. Mr. Mud'olkar seems to think that as the President's address occupied an hour and a half—I am sure a moderate allowance of time—he and his friends were entitled to speak at similar length in the Subjects Committee. Such "a full discussion" as he apparently wanted would have occupied two or three days. As an example of the methods of himself and his friends, I may mention that after the letter of withdrawal signed by him and two others, had been read out in the Conference, it was taken away from the President's table and a fourth signature was surreptitiously added. It is curious that out of the galaxy of ex-councillors, ex-presidents, ex-chairmen, etc., who, according to Mr. Mudholkar, were his supporters, only four could be persuaded to join his attitude of withdrawal.

In conclusion I may point out that my letter was written to disprove the outrageous statement contained in the Calcutta Moderates' Manifesto that the retirement of Mr. Mudholkar and his friends from the Conference was "compulsory." Does Mr. Mudholkar suggest that this statement was justified?

B. G. HORNIMAN.

ATTEMPTED CONFERENCE FAILS.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S EXPLANATION.

In accordance with the invitation issued on Tuesday over the signature of Mrs. Besant, Syed Hasan Imam, the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, an informal Conference was held yesterday at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. Besides the members of the All-India Congress Committee, and the All India Moslem League, some members of the "Moderate" party were present, among those that attended being Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Kamat and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta. The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri, who was present on Tuesday, was absent from the conference as were also Sir Dinshaw Wacha and others working with him, after having announced late on Tuesday evening that "any assurance given by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was not the result of any communication with the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee (of the Moderate Conference) and those working with him" and further that "no such agreement is possible and that the All-India Conference of the Moderate party will be held as already determined upon."

Pandit Malaviya made a statement before the conference, to the effect that he had been misled in regard to the matter by some of the interviews he had with certain gentlemen. He regretted very much that he had been led to make such a mistake. He took the entire responsibility for the fiasco on himself and apologised to the Congress.

Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinnah made speeches, in which they approved what the Panditji had done and assuring him that no blame attached to him for the failure to bring about an understanding compromise. He had done his part with the best of intentions and if the results did not turn out as was expected, he could not be blamed for it. The Conference accepted the statements and then dispersed.

MR. BANERJEE AND THE COMPROMISE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON MODERATES' WEAKNESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

In connection with the telegrams that passed between Mrs. Besant and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the "Bengalee" says: "Like extremists, we shall try to forget and erase from the tablet of our memory their burning words of condemnation if they will advance a little further and say that they recognise the reform scheme as a definite advance towards responsible government."

Referring to the above the "Englishman" says: "This suggestion of a readiness to compromise is a confession of weakness, the reason of which is not far to seek. Are the Moderates afraid that they cannot bring their own Conference to a satisfactory conclusion? Surely they need not entertain any such fear when their movement has its adherents in several provinces."

LABOURERS' DELEGATES TO SPECIAL CONGRESS.

A meeting of labourers in railways and mills was held in the school of the Depressed Classes Mission at Boivadi, Parel, yesterday at 8 p.m., for electing delegates for the Special Congress, Mr. Mandavle presiding.

Messrs. Ketkar, Gosavi, and Kavade Shastri addressed the meeting. Messrs. L. B. Parab, and R. B. Thakur were unanimously elected as delegates; and it was also resolved that the President be authorised to nominate four more delegates on their behalf.

RATNAGIRI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON REFORMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 25.

The following resolutions were passed at the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee Meeting held to-day:—

1. The Ratnagiri District Congress Committee is of opinion that the minimum of Reforms absolutely necessary for the advancement of the country in its present circumstances is embodied in the Congress-League Scheme and anything which falls short of that scheme is not likely to meet the present needs of the country and therefore thinks that the Government should be respectfully requested to bring their proposals into conformity with the Congress League Scheme.

2. The Ratnagiri District Congress Committee is strongly of opinion that at the present juncture it is highly essential that the united views of the country regarding the Reform Scheme should be placed before Government and with that end earnestly requests those Congress Leaders who intend to hold a separate Conference not to do so but to join the Special Session of the Indian National Congress to be held on 28th, 29th and 30th instant and give the Congress the benefit of their views and try to make it an unqualified success.

3. The Ratnagiri District Congress Committee respectfully but emphatically protests against the prohibitory Order issued by the Government of Bombay against Mr. B. G. Tilak in as much as they are of opinion that the continuance of the Order would rather retard than promote recruiting and be thus harmful to the interests of the country and therefore requests withdrawal of the said Order at as early a date as possible.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 67,770 on the improvement of cotton cultivation during 1918-19.

'MODERATES AND CONGRESS'.

SPEECHES IN MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL

A public meeting was held yesterday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharia presiding in place of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer who being engaged on important business was unable to arrive in time. The hall was overcrowded with people from all parts of the country. Speeches were delivered on "The Moderates and the Special Congress" by Messrs. Satyamurti, Bepin Chandra Pal, B. V. Narasimha Iyer, C. S. Ranga Iyer and G. S. Raghawan who were loudly applauded. All the speakers criticised the Moderate Secession and exhorted the audience to attend the Special Congress in large numbers and support the expression of the true mind of the country in regard to the proposed reforms.

The hall was too crowded to permit of the speeches being taken down.

TO-DAY'S CONGRESS SESSION

MEETS AT 1 P.M.

The Indian National Congress Special Session meets to-day at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in the Pandal erected near Church Gate Station.

THIRD HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO 3.

(1) The Third Humanitarian Conference will be held on Saturday, 31st August, at 8-30 a.m., in the Empire Theatre, and on Sunday, 1st September at 8-30 a.m. in the Excelsior Theatre.

(2) Badges for the members of the Reception Committee and Delegates are now ready and they can be had from the Office of the Conference at 309, Shroff Bazar, opposite Laxmidas Cloth Market, between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(3) Badges for the Volunteers are also ready and they can be had from Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, at 306, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort.

LORD CURZON'S TRUMPETER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the eve of the meeting of the Special Congress, I hope you will permit one, who has been a silent onlooker of the scene for the last twenty years, that is to say since his arrival in India, to remind some of the "Stalwarts," who erstwhile were the pillars of the Indian National Congress, and who now are to be found in the "Moderates" camp, of the attitude of the very same Anglo-Indian journals, that are now praising their wisdom, some twelve or fourteen years ago, during Lord Curzon's regime, when the bureaucrats and their satellites had nothing but scorn for the annual meeting of the National Congress. One of your contemporaries, was so generous in its broad dispensation of cheap sneers and pushed its servility to and adulation of the bureaucratic clique to such a nauseous extent, that it goaded Sir Dinshaw Wacha to exclaim during the heat of the deliberations of the Congress, which met in that year in Bombay, that it was the "*trumpeter of Lord Curzon.*" A reference to the past records of the Congress, which I have not got on hand, will easily settle the exact time when Sir Dinshaw made this statement. Ever since that time the attitude of that journal has filled me with disgust, and I can never forget with what contempt many honest men regarded this crawling journal which has never succeeded in completely disguising its hostility to any liberal Indian movement. I am not, of course, referring to your contemporary, who, at that time had not succeeded in making itself the ridicule of Anglo-Indian journalism in its ludicrous and clownish antics in trying to imitate the class partisanship and exclusiveness of the journal in question. I am referring to a well-known contemporary, who has now found it bad policy to indulge in the open sarcasm and sneering mood of twelve years ago towards Indian aspirations. Though now it professes to sympathise with the views of the "Moderates" and accord them full support, it did not at that time even spare the lofty personality of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Indian National Congress, according to that great oracle, was not only an annual waste of time, but was a useless talking Babel, in which every one loved to acquire cheap notoriety and to hear his own voice. Now, this very same journal professes to be a supporter of almost the very same men that once it derided! My Indian friends seem to have a very short memory and to be easily influenced by adulation. This, is the misfortune of India.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

THE HON. MR. SHASTRI'S CASUISTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have been rendering a great public service by exposing the hollowness of the Hon. Mr. Shastri's casuistry. To men of robust and healthy perception no amount of special pleading can make the wrong appear the right course, yet there may be those who are imposed upon by big names and are taken in by ingenious subtleties, and such very much stand in need of your clear, logical and forceful exposition. The Hon. Mr. Shastri and his partisans take their stand on the fear that unless the Reform Scheme is supported by the Indian people it will wreck. They admit that they are in a minority. They admit they cannot give unqualified support. What will, then, be the value of the qualified support of a minority as against the disapproval of the bulk of the Indian nation? Do they not see that while their support will not be of much value to Mr. Montagu, they will very much weaken the weight of the National institution which they have done so much to build up and will unwittingly help the enemies of Indian progress to make much capital out of the unfortunate abstention of important public men?—Yours, etc.,

C. N. PANDYA.

Nadiad, 25th August, 1918.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

FURTHER HONOURS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

The following appointments are gazetted for valuable services in connection with military operations in Mesopotamia.

C. B.

Brigadier-Generals S. M. Edwardes, E. H. Broome and M. E. Willoughby, all Indian Army, Brigadier-Generals E. P. Johnson, late Royal Engineers, H. H. Austin, Royal Engineers, R. A. Bright, Royal Artillery, and Colonel W. H. Starr, Army Medical Service.

C M G.

Brigadier-Generals L. N. Younghusband and H. F. Bateman-Champain, Brevet-Colonel, F. W. Pirrie, Lieut.-Colonel T. L. Leeds, all Indian Army, Colonel G. G. Delap, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut.-Colonels A C. Fergusson, N. St. Clair Campbell, E. F. Shewell, all Royal Artillery, Brevet Lieut.-Colonels G C. Morphett, Sussex, L I. Morgan-Owen, South Wales Borderers, H. E. Crocker, Essex, Lieut.-Colonel R. Davies-Colley, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Rev. A. C. Jarvis, Army Chaplain.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Honorary Major-General Sir C. M. Mathew (Army Ordnance), Temporary Major-Generals W. Gillman, Royal Artillery and W. De. S. Cayley are promoted Major-Generals.

Temporary Brigadier C. E. Norton, (Hussars) is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King and Brevet Colonel. Brigadier A. C. Lewin (Connaughts) is appointed Additional Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Temporary Brigadiers W. H. Beach (Royal Engineers), G. M. Morris. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Leslie Lieut.-Colonels, W. H. Norman and C. B. Winter (all Indian Army) are promoted Brevet Colonels.

BRVET LIEUT.-COLS.

Twenty-three temporary Lieut.-Colonels or Majors, including fifteen from the Indian Army, are promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonels. One Indian Army Captain is promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel on obtaining his majority.

Twenty-two Captains, including nine from the Indian Army, are promoted Brevet Majors.

Three Quartermasters are promoted Majors. Two Quartermasters are awarded the next higher rank and pay.

D. S. O.

Forty-four Lieut.-Colonels and Majors, including twenty-five from the Indian Army, are awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

MILITARY CROSS.

Seventy-four Captains Lieutenants Second-Lieutenants, Chaplains Surgeon Subadar, including twenty-eight from the Indian Army, are awarded the Military Cross.

Seven members of Nursing Services are awarded First Class Royal Red Cross and seventeen Second Class.

Thirty-six N. C. Os and men are awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The Military Cross list includes Honorary Captain Kermit Roosevelt.

C. S. I.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Taylon, Gurka Rifles who was in Wuntho Field Force and took part in fighting in 1891 and in N. E. Frontier of India and Chin Hill's operation in 1892-93. Major A. J. Anderson, Port Defence Volunteers, now 3rd Rangoon Group Garrison Artillery was with Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and held commission in Port Defence Volunteers on the formation of Volunteer Artillery Battery. He was given command of it and was with seige of Kut and captured. He is still a prisoner in the hands of the Turke at Kut.

C. I. E.

Lieut. F. B. Daver, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, at the outbreak of the war was in the employ of Port Commissioners on the formation of mobile battery. He was made Second Lieut. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the Turks at Kut.

K. C. M. G.

Major-General W. S. Delamatin, who came to Burma after the Egyptian campaign, saw service here, in Arabia, and in China, Waziristan and Aden.

OFFICERS IN BURMA HONOURED.

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

The names of four officers well-known in Burma appear in the awards and appointments in connection with Mesopotamia operations.

WELSH COLONEL MADE BRIG.-GENERAL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 28.

Colonel Godfrey Jones, formerly a Welsh working miner, has been nominated Brigadier-General.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The disturbance from Afghanistan is weakening in the extreme north. The depression in the east of Central India yesterday is moving westwards over Saugor and the new depression is forming in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Southern half of the United Provinces Central India and Central Provinces except Berar, Malabar, and local in Bengal, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Assam, South-west Punjab, Sourth-East Madras. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches. Mergui Tavoy, Yamethin and Murree two, Peshawar a half, Nowgong and Sutna one, Hoshangabad three, Saugor and Jubbulpore four, Pachmarhi two Raipur and Salem one and a half, and Bangalore one.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana, Cujarat and Northern part of the Peninsula.

REASONS WHY INDIA SHOULD HELP WITH ALL HER MIGHT.

INDIA'S FATE NOW BEING DECIDED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

India is vitally interested in the present heroic struggle on the Western Front, in France and Flanders not only as a part of the British Empire which is there engaged with its deadly enemy but also more directly as a country which is in immediate danger of being invaded, if Germany, by the slightest slackening of effort and vigour on our part, emerges victorious out of her present offensive in the West, or is even allowed to withdraw from it without suffering a crushing defeat and stunning blows, which would knock all ideas of further conquest from her head for a long time to come. Germany has herself chosen the Western theatre for obtaining a decision and has concentrated all her military resources there in a supreme effort to destroy the main British Army, so that when once the decision is obtained in her favour, she may be free to engage in other enterprises elsewhere and realise her long cherished dreams of Asiatic conquests culminating finally in world-dominion and domination. But the course of the struggle in this her chosen field ever since the memorable 21st of March last, when she launched her first offensive, has shown that her best efforts are no match for the valour and determination of England and the Allies. But the fruits of the past four months of indescribable endurance and suffering would certainly be thrown away, if we relax our efforts in the slightest particular in the idea that victory is assured and our foe disheartened. Many a times during the four years of the war have we found to our cost and bitter disappointment that the enemy has astutely taken full advantage of the Allies' want of sustained and co-ordinate effort, and turned what should have been his irreparable defeats into victories. Now when the plans of all the Allies are strictly co-ordinated, and they fight as one single army under a supreme Generalissimo our success is assured and we are obtaining it also; but that success ought surely to teach us to redouble our efforts, if we desire, as we all most earnestly do, that it should lead to ultimate and decisive victory which alone can bring this world-war to a satisfactory conclusion and obtain those high aims with which we entered it. Our foe is the stubbornest and wariest we have ever encountered in the course of our history, and in all our efforts to crush him we should never for a moment forget to take account of this fact. The successes of our arms during the past four months in France are very gratifying; they have broken the spell of invincibility of the German Army. But the German Colossus has by no means feet of clay. To break the enemy finally so as to ensure lasting peace, we have to strain every nerve and exert ourselves as we never have exerted before, each in his own way with men, money, ammunitions, in fact, any thing that can be of help in this mighty struggle. We must keep our army at its best fighting level and must continuously make good its losses in men and ammunition by sending forth a constant stream of recruits and stores of all kinds. The struggle in France is more than ever a battle of reserves, and that side which will have the balance of reserves in its favour till the end shall emerge successfully out of it.

India has done her part all these four years well and nobly. It is remembered with gratitude that it was the Indian Army that mainly helped the Allies to stem the onward rush that seemed so irresistible of German invasion into France in the very second month of the war, and turned it back at the now historic stream of the Marne. In Mesopotamia, in Syria, in East Africa Indian troops have achieved undying fame. But it is admitted on all sides that India can do more, especially in man-power, as her population is so very large. The half million of fighting men that this country has been recently called upon by the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet to raise is by no means an excessive demand. Modest as it is for the good name of India as a large and important part of the Empire, this demand on its man-power ought to be met with alacrity, and, to horrors a ready metaphor from a kindred field, the figure ought to be over-subscribed. India ought to be the readier to supply this half million men and also to contribute her hundred million war loan—surely a drop in the ocean of the Empire's vast war expenditure of billions—if the fact is brought home clearly to her people that the war has during the past four months taken such a turn as to involve her directly in its vortex and to bring the fear of invasion at her very doors. At the beginning of the war, Germany was so far away both by sea and land as to make the threat of invasion of India rather remote. Land invasion was then out of the question, and sea invasion was possible only by striking at the Suez Canal, the nerve centre of the British Empire. She attempted the blow through Turkey, who vainly sought several times to endanger its safety. But our Egyptian and Syrian successes have put an end to all hope in that direction by our secure possession of both its land flanks. The defection of Russia, however, has made a sudden opening for her of striking directly at India by land, the element in which she considers herself strongest. A land invasion of India by Russia through Central Asia was a possibliity that harassed our statesmen throughout the last century, and ceased only about fifteen years ago when the Russo-Japanese War and one of its most important *sequelae* the Anglo-Russian Entente and Convention put an end to the Russian menace and withdrew it from the domain of practical politics for a long time to come. But one of the unexpected developments of this war has suddenly revived this menace in the strangest manner and turned it into a very grave possibility indeed. The collapse of Russia and the entire subservience of its Bolshevist Government to Germany has laid the way open for the latter to menace India most seriously from the north through Central Asia and Persia. Russian resources in Western and Central Asia are already at her disposal by her control of the Ukraine and Transcaucasia. Here as in the case of the attack on the Suez Canal the Germans are using the Turks as their advanced guard, and the latter have already taken Batum and Erzerum and are once more in full force in Armenia, all in order to make the way of the Germans quite clear into Persia whenever it suits their purpose.

Germany has thus sought to neutralise our conquest of Mesopotamia, which put an end to her Berlin-Baghdad scheme and her designs on the Persian Gulf with a view to menace India. She now has it in her power to outflank us in Mesopotamia by penetrating into Persia. She was already in the latter country two years ago and did us great mischief, till Sir Percy Sykes organised the Persian gendarmerie and drove out her troops. But now she would be in a stronger position if she were to venture there, since she has Russia not against her as then but with her. Persia by herself is utterly incapable of offering any resistance, and we must be prepared very soon to undertake an extension of vital importance to India directly of the Mesopotamian expedition into Persia. That will be the only way of warding off the almost dead certainty of a German invasion of India through Persia, with such help as Russian resources could afford. The Berlin-Baghdad scheme has for the time being given way to a more dangerous project for the security of India and her immunity from invasion, the Hamburg-Herat scheme. The Mesopotamian expedition was undertaken with the object of frustrating the former, an object which has been gained so far, but which must be consiered lost if we allow our foes to pass through Persia without offering them any resistance. The way into Persia from Armenia and Transcaucasia already lies open and the Germans and their Allies can use it whenever it suits them, which will be soon as Germany obtains the decision she is bent on having in her favour on the Western front. It is, therefore, the most direct and immediate interest of India to prevent her from getting that favourable decision and to help in bringing about her utter discomfiture, so that she may not be able to pursue her schemes of invading this country or indeed any other country. What German invasion and conquest mean is made sufficiently known to the world by the example of Belgium, of Poland, of Siberia, of Rumania, and the last though not least, of Russia which though not a conquered country is treated worse. By contributing freely her man-power and money-power to the resources of England and the Allies, and by helping them at this critical juncture on the battlefields of France and Flanders, India would be fighting in a very real sense for her own cause and her own defence a deadly foe who would be at her throat directly after despatching if he could, those with whom he is just now engaged in mortal struggle. The fate of India and her security and peace in the immediate future are being decided now on the battlefields of the West.

GENERAL BYNG'S EPIC FIGHT

GIGANTIC TRAGEDY ENDS IN UTTER DEFEAT OF ENEMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

PARIS.—Newspapers point out that the British position is even better than the communiqués make out. For example, the British never claim to have captured a place until it has been consolidated.

The French correspondents on General Byng's front describe an epic fight in the night when there was a great clash of the Germans and the British with bayonets and hand grenades in the light of some flaming tanks whose petrol was burning as the result of shellfire. Spurts of flame were ninety feet high and lit up hundreds of airmen who in spite of torrential rain machine-gunned the enemy while thousands of men were engaged in the deadly, bloody grapple. Two German divisions here were positively annihilated and the ground was strewn with thousands upon thousands of bodies. It was a gigantic tragedy ending in the utter defeat of the enemy.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 28.

Mr. Page, American Ambassador in London, has resigned owing to illness.

FIGHTING ON USURI FRONT.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 28.

A tellegram to "The Times" from Harbin states that in the fighting on the Ussuri front the Czechs, British, French and Japanese lost 300 in killed and wounded. The line was withdrawn six miles. The Japanese reinforcements are arriving.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

There was fairly active market in coal shares to-day with Raneegunge and Jainty West again in strong request, both stocks advancing materially in market value. Jute mill shares ruled steady but quiet with a fair volume of business passing but without much outside support. In the industrial section there was not any special feature of interest. Kumardhubi Engineering and Russa Engineering continued firm and flour shares also in demand. Market will be closed to-morrow. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 27-4; Bolumpore 13; Borrea 34-4; Central Pench 15-8; Empire (ord) 12-6; Ghusick 24-8; Govindpur 25-12; Imperial 16-8; Jainty Central 26; Jainty West 29; Jumoni 13; Kasta 6-12p; Kalapahari 23-6; Kuardi 24-8; New Manbhoom 30-8; Nowaghur 29; New Beerbhoom 57-4; Phularitand 14-4; Raneegunge 63; Samla Kendra 25; Singarah 22-4; Searsole 11-4; Seetarampur 27-4; Nowardih 18-12; Union 20-8; United Collieries 13-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 385; Auckland (ord) 436; Fort William (ord) 490; Gourepore (ord) 1150; Howrah (ord) 59; Hooghly (ord) 114-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 853; Kankmarrah (ord) 775; Northbrook (ord) 67-8; Reliance (ord) 53-8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 27-8; Bengal Brass 36-4; Britannia Biscuits 17; Eastern Paint 18-4; Kumardhubi Engineering 56-8; Port Shipping 22-4; Sanitary Septic 14-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-12 to Rs. 71.

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Tom Dick, and Harry.

(BY LIEUT. J. B. MORTON)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.")

They were drawn from nearly every kind of occupation, and many of them were Londoners. They had had their adventures before they became soldiers, adventures that had seemed very grand and glorious at the time. Tom had kissed a married woman at Richmond, Dick had been ejected forcibly from the Empire on Boat Race night, Harry had been to Dieppe for a week-end. When they came to France they laughed at what had seemed so thrilling before, for they went through some stiff fighting together. And then, one day during the British withdrawal towards Amiens, they had their great fight.

When the war can be seen in perspective and it becomes possible to write a history of it, the achievement of No. 6 Platoon will surely come before the chronicler's eyes as something to dwell on.

They were hurried up to the line one night at the end of March, and they may perhaps have realized as they went that their great hour had come. For, ahead of them, the horizon flashed and flamed and the earth shook. Never had there been such a bombardment. Their Company was to cover the retirement of men who had held their bit of trench until they could hardly stand, and No. 6 Platoon found itself at the critical point, where there was a slight bend in the line. There was small chance of food coming up to them through the terrible barrage. Their orders were simply to hang on to their trench till the last gasp, and they knew how their endurance was to be tested. From the moment they took up their position there was no peace for them. Their trench was plastered with shells of every calibre, and swept by gas before the German infantry came across the open. The reception the Germans met with, must have told them that they had to deal with fresh men, stubborn and determined men, for after that attack they setled down to exhaust the British by shell-fire. They played a waiting game, hoping to seize the psychological moment when there was no more effort left in the defenders.

And No. 6 Platoon saw that it was to be a test of endurance. They simply crouched against the walls of their trench while the fury of bombardment raged round them. Hour after hour they waited, eating sparingly of their iron rations, and watching their numbers dwindle. Thou, towards the middle of the second night, there was a moment when the world seemed to be splitting to pieces. Everyone recognized that those few seconds had come, when the shelling is at its intensest, just before the guns lift.

They struggled to their feet and lined the crumpled parapet, resting their rifles on slashed sandbags. The guns lifted, and the sudden silence was almost stunning. Tom, Dick, and Harry, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, a remnant of the Platoon, numbering now twenty-four, braced themselves to meet the German attack. They fired coolly and deliberately into the masses of advancing troops, and their one remaining Lewis gun supported the rifles. Nearer and nearer came the figures in gray, until one could pick out dirty unshaved faces. Nearer and nearer, and still those men in the British trench fired without flurry, accurately and calmly. Twice the German mass wavered and broke. Twice it reformed and came on again, more slowly, with something faltering in its approach.

It was the psychological moment, the moment for which Napoleon used to watch. Each side had put forth its utmost effort. The remainder of No. 6 Platoon almost went to pieces. Every muscle ached, they were dizzy and weak, their knees seemed to be giving way under them. Then Tom, at the end of the trench, called out: "Don't forget Hellfire Gully" ; and the words went down from man to man. Hellfire Gully was a name that was connected for all time with their regiment, and No. 6 Platoon had been there. That was why the words were like wine to the weary men. "Don't forget Hellfire Gully." The sentence went to each man's head, and the psychological moment was past. Aching limbs were forgotten. The calmness of an unshakeable purpose came over them. They saved themeslves for the final tussle. Seventeen men were left, and half of them were slightly wounded.

Through the shattered wire the Germans came, confident now that the British were spent; and then, suddenly, they ran against the bayonets. The seventeen men fought like tigers. Once the Germans were actually in their trench. They crept round a traverse, and foot by foot the British gave way. Then one of the men came on the last box of bombs, and the Germans were forced back and out of the trenches.

That was the situation when the Relief arrived. No. 6 Platoon fought on. They would finish the job themselves; and the relieving Platoon gazed in amazement at these undaunted soldiers.

When they stopped fighting, the men of No. 6 Platoon collapsed. The reaction was too much for them. They just crumpled up into heaps. One man began to cry hysterically, another laughed in a dry hollow way, a third just stared blankly in front of him. Their tongues were swollen and their lips blistered and muddy; their clothes were torn. Nine men answered the roll-call, almost instinctively drawing themselves up to attention.

A day or two later, when they were rested, they added this to the list of their life's adventures, and they laughed when Tom related how he had kissed a married woman, and Dick told the story of his ejection from the Empire, and Harry recalled his week-end at Dieppe.

If you meet Tom, Dick, or Harry, and ask them about that fight they will tell you that it was a good scrap. You will get very little out of them, unless you ask about their regiment. They will tell you what it has done, as if their share had been really neglible. For that is the British way.

"NO REST FOR ENEMY."

GERMAN HOPES OF DECISION RUINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

London, Aug. 23.—The combined operations of the British and the French give the enemy no rest. While Hindenburg is reported to have admitted, a setback was unexpected and must be endured as a fortune of the war. M. Clemenceau is quoted as saying the failure of the German plans means a complete allied triumph this year, and the end of war in 1919. Neutral critics are agreed that the Germans miscalculated by the French Commander's adroit methods the strength of the French and were deceived of concealing the numbers making feints and drawing the enemy on. Tactics of the recent operations in which the enemy was drawn to bad positions and then counter-attacked, are themes of much eulogistic comments in the press.

Captured orders show the Germans were deceived and surprised and all their hopes of a decision by the autumn have been ruined. The Germans were over-confident believing the Allies could be beaten before the Americans intervened in strength. The enemy believed the Allies' reserves had been used up and this was a part of the deception, as real reserve was held for the counter-move. As a result of the latest French offensive wedges have been driven in between the enemy's armies. The Germans are desperately endeavouring to straighten their line and make a stand, but the Allies make new dents in the line, causing continued retirement for the enemy. All the allied movements are swift and the enemy is unable to stabilise his position. The whole German line on the Aisne is likely to be turned. All is going well for the Allies in the East.

EASTERN MENACE SERIOUS FOR AUSTRIA.

Vienna considers the Eastern menace is serious for Austria whose anti-German elements are giving trouble. The enemy lost a chance of a Russian peace by bad faith and double dealing. A strong Russian campaign next year is probable. The problems of submarinism, food, shipping, men and supplies, have all been soundly tackled placing the Allies in a dominant position. As regards food, conditions in Germany itself is said to be serious. Regiments doing well in the British advance include those from East Africa and London, Australians, New Zealanders and the Guards.

Mr. J. W. Mearas, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, is taking short leave from the 1st September to 10th October. Mr. C. G. F. Hastgate, Electrical Engineer to the Punjab Government, will take charge of the office.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

BRANCH OPENED AT AMRITSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, Aug. 27.

A Branch of the Central Bank of India Ltd., was opened at Amritsar last evening, by Thakar Mahanchand, the well known Reis of this place. There was a large number of traders and gentry present.

Lala Nand Lal, Chief Agent for the Punjab Branches, while inviting Thakar Mahanchand to perform the opening ceremony explained the position of the Bank and stated that the deposits have increased to 528 lakhs and profits have also greatly increased, which was due to the safe and steady policy of the Directors and the General Manager. Amritsar being the most important commercial centre of the Punjab, it was in fitness of things that a Branch should be opened here.

Thakar Mahanchand, declaring the Branch open, explained that he was quite satisfied about the strong and sound position of the Bank and wished it every success.

Speeches welcoming the Bank were made and after the distribution of sweets many current and fixed deposits accounts were opened.

SYMPATHY FROM CAWNPORE CITIZENS

(From a Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Aug. 28.

We, citizens of Cawnpore, who have attended previous Congresses as delegates, wish the Special Session every success. At this important junction deplore the attitude of some leaders in deliberately absenting themselves from the Congress, thus creating schism in the great national institution. We trust the Congress will press for substantial modifications in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.—Jainarainprasad Bajpai Deviprasad Shukla, Narainprasad Nizam, Bishanbharnath, Devidass, Kashinath, Jawaharlal Rohatgi, Kalikumar Mukerji, Sudarshan Narain Pande, Durgaprasad Bajpai, Rajnarain Surajnath, Wanchoo Ajodhyanath Tiwari, Sandohilal Brajmohanlal Modi, Swamidayal Seth, Shivanandan Misra, Rameshwar Misra, Kalkaprasad Balbhadranath Shukla, Gajanand Pannalal Trilakinath Gurprasad, Pragnarain Chandrashekhar, Himantkumar Chatterji, Mahesh Dutt Shukla, Fatehsingh Ghasiram.

SALE OF A RACER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The owner going on service, his racer Boss Lee was sold by auction this morning in the race enclosure to Mr. A. C. Thomas, owner of Pomade, for Rs. 6,000.

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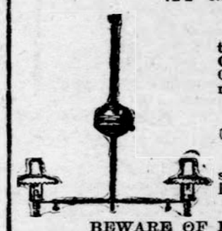

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